Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,093. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Tuesday: FAIR, followed by LOCAL SHOWERS.

Stock market strong and fairly active.

Wheat, 86⅝; corn, 33½; cotton, 7 15-16.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Real estate.—Page 6.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Sporting News.—Page 7.

Court calendars.—Page 6.

Business troubles.—Page 6.

Marine intelligence.—Page 3.

Hotel arrivals and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

A poll of Vassar students shows a big majority for McKinley.

Mr. Bryan denies that he ever aspired to be a theatrical press agent.

The news from Cuba this morning is of a Spanish victory.—Page 5.

Edmund G. Browne, known in Chicago as "King of the Bums," is dead.

A rescued brig reports the sea off the Virginia capes strewn with wreckage.

Every business house but one in Enfield, Mass., was burned yesterday.—Page 2.

Altgeld and Hinrichson say that Illinois will go for Bryan by 100,000 majority.

ChCief Justice Richardson of the Court of Claims died yesterday in Washington, D. C. —Page 2.

Fitzhugh Lee, Consul General at Havana, has leave of absence, and is coming home. —Page 5.

Gen. Carlos Ezeta, formerly President of San Salvador, has made his home in Oakland, Cal.

The failure of Populists and Democrats in Georgia to agree may affect fusion in all the States.

A poll of Minnesota made by The St. Paul Globe gives the State to McKinley by more than 18,000 plurality.—Page 9.

Four wives and four sets of children are claimants to the $100,000 estate of Joseph H. Whitelegge, lawyer.—Page 9.

Two men were killed and three injured yesterday while working on repairs to the University of Virginia Building.—Page 3.

Abraham S. Manne, a retired merchant in Brooklyn, dropped dead Sunday night at the betrothal party of his nephew.—Page 9.

Sound-money Democrats of Virginia predict the defeat of Bryan Electors in that State in case of a fair election and count.—Page 9.

Several hundred women of Brooklyn gathered in the Union League Clubhouse yesterday and indorsed McKinley and Hobart.—Page 8.

The Joint Traffic Association has taken action against the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad that amounts to a practical boycott.—Page 8.

Two Revolutionary memorials were unveiled at Springfield, N. J., yesterday by the New-Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.—Page 8.

The funeral services of Henry E. Abbey will be held at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, at 9 A. M. to-day.—Page 9.

At the close yesterday of the eleventh round in the Buda-Pesth chess tournament Tschigorin was in the lead. Charousek was second and Pillsbury third.—Page 9.

James M. Waterbury, formerly President of the Cordage Trust, and the hero of recent supplementary proceedings, has started another cordage company.—Page 9.

The Boulevard ordinance separating the thoroughfares for business vehicles from those for carriages and wheelmen will probably be strictly enforced to-day and hereafter.—Page 9.

Silver men tried to howl down speakers at the wage earners' mass meeting in Cooper Union last night. Several men disturbing the meeting by cheers for Bryan were put out by the police.—Page 2.

The last of the lectures by foreign scholars was given at Princeton yesterday. The town is now elaborately decorated in honor of the sesquicentennial celebration of the university.—Page 2.

Arthur M. King has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles E. Runk, real estate operator at 47 Broad Street, and Treasurer of the Harlem Casino Company.—Page 9.

George Foster Peabody, who has been attending meetings in Chicago of the National Committee of the National Democratic Party, is enthusiastic over the prospects of Bryan's defeat.—Page 8.

While East Twenty-third Street at Second Avenue was crowded at noon yesterday a manhole cover was blown off, and paving stones about it were thrown about, some of them narrowly missing pedestrians.—Page 9.

Wheat made another leap up yesterday, Liverpool showing a startling advance. The sales in New-York alone were over 20,000,000 bushels. One of the features of the market is the absence of speculative buying.

Some citizens of Ramsey's, N. J., went to Ellis Island yesterday and protested against the landing from the Obdam of a party of Armenian refugees, whose destination was ostensibly the Salvation Army farm, near Ramsey's.—Page 9.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller and Powell Clayton, Arkansas's member of the Republican National Committee, had a war of words at the Republican National headquarters in this city yesterday. The trouble was subsequently adjusted.—Page 8.

Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee has issued a manifesto warning employers against undertaking to make workingmen vote for McKinley. He says every "scoundrel" detected in any violation of the law will be vigorously prosecuted.

At a meeting of the State Committee of the National Democratic Party of New-Jersey yesterday a letter was read from William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, explaining why he opposes the Chicago platform and ticket.—Page 9.

Edward Goodman of North Adams, Mass., a boy who had swallowed a pin to which a seed was attached, died at the Post Graduate Hospital in this city Sunday night after surgeons had performed an unusual operation to remove the obstruction from the right bronchial tube.—Page 8.

SUICIDE IN NEW-LONDON.

By a Man with Apparently No Cause for Despondency.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Oct. 19.—Alexander F. Maison, sixty years old, committed suicide this afternoon in Pembleton's undertaking rooms by shooting himself through the heart.

He had resided at Quaintance Cottage, in Pequot Colony, in a fashionable section of the city, all Summer. He was married, his wife having been originally Miss Mary Ward. They lived in easy circumstances, his wife having inherited money and he had some means. He kept horses and a carriage. He formerly spent much time in Florida, and it is believed he belonged to a Masonic lodge in Kingston, N. Y.

Maison had engaged passage for himself and wife for Europe on the Campania, leaving New-York Nov. 5, but desired to give up the trip since he bought the tickets, insisting on the doctor declaring him unfit to go. He was frequently a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York; a yearly visitor to Saratoga, and spent the Fall in Jacksonville and Fernandina. The doctors declare his affliction melancholia.

WHEAT BREAKING RECORDS

A SHARP ADVANCE AND FEVERISH TRADING YESTERDAY.

Heavy Demand for Export Helping the Market—Liverpool Showed a Rise of Nearly Sixpence on the December Crop—Over 20,000,000 Bushels Sold at New-York—Advance Checked by Reports of Indian Exports—Absence of Speculation.

Wheat continues on its record-breaking career. Its most sensational feat thus far was performed yesterday, when it advanced nearly sixpence in Liverpool, and opened here 4 cents a bushel higher than last Saturday's regular closing. This remarkable advance in price was in December wheat, which is the dominant feature of the present bullish movement. The total sales of wheat during the day in this market were 20,115,000 bushels.

The fact that December futures had sold up to 83⅜ on "the curb," after the Produce Exchange market closed Saturday afternoon, prepared the grain brokers for something unusual yesterday morning. Consequently there was a large and excited assemblage in the wheat pit when the week's business began.

The first bids for December wheat were 85⅝, 85½, and 85⅞ cents a bushel, and within a quarter of an hour from the opening the price went up to 86½ under the impetus of very lively trading.

The first cable news from Liverpool was so unexpected and surprising that some of the traders were inclined to discredit it. That the price of wheat in the Liverpool market should have advanced 5½ pence a bushel almost at a single bound was bewildering for the moment. Corroboration of the first report, however, was prompt and ample, and the New-York market assumed an exceedingly buoyant character.

As on Saturday, the visitors' gallery was well filled. The spectators found much to excite their perplexity and amusement in the animated and vociferous gymnastics of the brokers in the wheat pit.

During the first hour the trading was feverish, excited, and heavy in volume. When the highest quotation—86½—was reached there was a temporary lull. The market became steadier, and the bidding was less impetuous. Buying orders were abundant, however, both for foreign and home account, and it was apparent to observers, as well as brokers, that an unusual amount of business was being done. One interesting fact noted was that at the highest point one or two cargoes of wheat were bought for export.

After 1 o'clock trading became less active and prices receded to 85½. The reports of the condition of the Liverpool market were more conservative and the news from Chicago that there was an increase of 2,374,000 bushels in the visible supply checked the buying. The market closed at about 1½ cents under the top price for December futures.

Although there is still much talk about a large prospective demand for American wheat in India on account of the severe drought, European cables brought news yesterday afternoon that the exportation of wheat from India had been resumed. The Indian exports quoted yesterday were 3,000 quarters to the United Kingdom and 6,000 quarters to the continent. A "quarter" of wheat is eight bushels.

One of the members of the Produce Exchange said yesterday that a peculiar feature of the existing excitement over wheat was the comparative scarcity of the purely speculative element. He expressed the opinion that very few speculative transactions in wheat had been undertaken on the Produce Exchange since the rise in price began. He said that the strength of the market rested almost entirely on the uncommonly heavy demand for export.

There was considerable trading in May and "spot" wheat, as well as December yesterday. May wheat ranged from 87⅛ to 89⅝, closing at the lower figure. Last Saturday May futures closed at 84⅞. "Spot" quotations yesterday ranged, according to grade, from 1¼ to 3½ over December.

The corn market was fairly active and prices were higher for both December and May futures. Oats were quiet, with quotations practically unchanged. The total sales of corn for the day amounted to 615,000 bushels, and of oats 90,000 bushels.

WILD MARKET IN CHICAGO.

Prices Fluctuate Widely, but Everybody Makes Money.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—In the midst of a scene of wild excitement, such as veteran traders recall in war times, December wheat opened on the Chicago Board of Trade today anywhere from 78½ cents to 79½ cents, after closing officially Saturday at 75⅞ cents. It was an average 3-cent jump to begin the furor with, and in its startling suddenness and effect it came like a bomb in the board. Eighty-cent wheat was missed by a quarter of a cent only, the top notch of the sensational session being 79¾ cents.

But the market was not all upward. It oscillated between Saturday's closing price and the top, reacted to 78¾ cents, then went to 79¾ cents, and flashed all around this point with a bewildering assortment of changes. The December futures broke toward the close, the last official price being 77⅞ cents, but that was 1½ cents above Saturday's closing.

Before the commotion in the pit began, the English cables posted on 'Change told the feverish crowd that more wheat was wanted by the United Kingdom. London, Liverpool, Paris, and Berlin contributed their quota of bull news and served to tune the excited crowd to the pitch of a three-cent rise at the opening. Traders on both sides of the market realized it was not a local one, which was shown by the prices remaining firm in the face of heavy selling of long lines by holders to get the profit.

A feature of the day was that everybody was making money. Paying business came to the brokers from Tacoma to New-Brunswick. P. D. Armour was a heavy buyer, and there was a report that John Cudahy sold big lots of his wheat holdings, but it was not supposed he sold all of his long line. The boisterous opening of the Minneapolis market, where the opening price was almost 5 cents above the closing Saturday, was taken as evidence of the strength of the Northwestern market. Strong as the demand was locally, wheat could only be got when men were found who were willing to let go and be satisfied with their profits. Fortunes were made in an hour.

President Baker said: "The activity is due to strong foreign markets, Liverpool showing an advance of 6 cents a bushel. Great Britain wants our wheat, but it is absurd to talk of wheat being shipped to Argentina."

OCEAN RATES ADVANCE.

Every Ship at Baltimore Needed to Carry Wheat to Europe.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Southern wheat to-day broke all previous records in the local market, when it advanced 5¾ cents a bushel. No. 2 red closed Saturday at 78¾ cents and sold to-day at 84½ cents. Western wheat also jumped 3 cents a bushel in this market. Flour was also affected, and advanced 25 cents a barrel.

The rush of grain to Europe has caused ocean freight rates from this port to jump at a lively rate. To-day's quotations to Liverpool are 2 cents a bushel higher than those offered a few weeks ago. Ship brokers say that more business at the higher rates is being offered than at this season for several years past. Vessels have been chartered at good rates as far ahead as next March.

As a result of this activity, every available steamer and sailing vessel has been pressed into service, and several representative ship brokers say that the supply of vessels is still unequal to the demand. For the two months which ended Oct. 15 there were 132 vessels cleared from Baltimore for foreign ports, against 93 for the corresponding period of last year. Most of the vessels carried grain.

Large shipments of corn are being made, the low prices and heavy crop proving attractive to foreign buyers. This business is stimulated by the action of the Joint Traffic Association in reducing freight rates from 20 cents to 15 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago on all corn for export.

During September 9,649,253 bushels of wheat and 12,930,291 bushels of corn were exported from Baltimore. For September, 1895, the figures were 5,006,877 bushels of wheat and 5,389,424 bushels of corn.

HEAVY PACIFIC SHIPMENTS.

All Available Bottoms Chartered for Carrying Wheat.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Oct. 19.—More wheat has been put afloat in Portland in the past forty-eight hours than ever before in a similar length of time in the history of the port. The ships Astoria, Glengorm Castle, Lindisfarne, and Henrietta W., with wheat, and the Sierra Estrella, with flour, finished loading yesterday, and the Andreada got away the day before. These ships carried nearly 20,000 long tons, or over 500,000 bushels, of wheat, and brought the October fleet up to fifteen vessels, with the month but little over half gone. The shipments up to date are far in excess of those of any previous year, and with plenty of ships and plenty of wheat, the good work will keep up. The barkentine Narcissus was chartered Saturday at 31s. 3d. The Procyon, which has been in the offing for several days, waiting orders, has also been chartered, and will come to Portland to load at once. Two other vessels are also spoken, and will hasten to this port for wheat cargoes.

CONSTERNATION IN ENGLAND.

Traders in London Worried by the Rise in Wheat.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Times, commenting to-morrow upon the state of the London market, will say the rise in the price of wheat in America caused something resembling consternation, and when the American opening cables were received there was a scene such as is not usually seen except in time of war.

The paper adds that the advance appears to be chiefly due to the sale of American wheat for India, which frightened the speculators a great deal. Cautious observers, it says, think that a rise of 5 shillings a quarter in a week fully discounts the effect of the abnormal Indian demand.

Minneapolis "Shorts" Cover.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 19.—There was a wild scene on 'Change here this morning, when wheat advanced 6 cents within an hour, and there was a great scramble of "shorts" to cover. The early advance was not sustained. Big offerings at the higher prices caused a reaction and enabled the "shorts" to cover their sales. It is said that the "short" interest of this market has now been reduced to small figures, but there have been some heavy losses. Opinions differ as to the course of the market to-morrow, but the majority predict a reaction from the late decline and higher prices.

San Francisco Excited.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—Excitement in the local wheat market continues unabated. At the opening of the call of the board session on the Produce Exchange at 10:15 A. M. the first sale of December wheat was at $1.52. It rapidly rose to $1.54⅝, finally closing at $1.53¾, an advance of 7½c over Saturday's closing prices. May wheat opened at $1.54½, advanced to $1.57½, and closed at $1.56¾, a gain of 8½c over Saturday. The transactions were heavy. At the second session shortly before noon May wheat advanced 1c and December ½c. The sales for the morning were over 11,000 tons.

Lively Market at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19.—The excitement over the rapid rise in the price of wheat continued to-day, and trading was livelier than at any time during the past six months. December wheat opened at 81¾c, an advance of 3c over Saturday's closing prices. It gradually rose to 82c, but later on receded to 81¼c, and at 11 o'clock it was quoted at 81⅝c. Brokers declared there was no danger of a local "squeeze," as parties who had sold "short" were protected by their cash holdings. The market dropped slowly but steadily in the closing hour of trading, and finally closed at 79¾c quoted for December.

Heavy Suit for the Value of Land.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 19.—Judge Stevenson Burke of Cleveland, ex-President of the Hocking Valley Railroad, President of the Toledo and Ohio Central, and President of the Snow Fork and Cleveland Coal Company, has brought suit in the last-named capacity against the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company to recover $535,000, a consideration for lands sold by the Snow Fork Company to the defendant company in 1881. The lands situated in the Hocking Valley comprise 5,619 acres, which were sold for $150 per acre. Of the $842,979 originally due the defendants have paid $309,979. Judge Burke's eight-million-dollar suit is still pending in the courts, and the lands involved in the present suit are indirectly involved in the former litigation.

AN APPEAL AND A WARNING.

Chairman Jones Issues a Manifesto About Intimidation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The following appeal and warning was issued to-night by Chairman Jones on behalf of the Democratic National Committee:

To the American People: In view of the fact that the great corporations, with scarcely an exception, and many of the large employers of labor in the United States, are engaged in a concerted effort to coerce their employes into voting at the approaching election against their own convictions, I deem it my duty to call upon all those who believe in the supremacy of the law and the untrammeled freedom of the individual in the right of exercising the ballot, to use their utmost effort to prevent the success of this most flagrant act of lawlessness; for if this conspiracy succeeds, government by corporations will have succeeded government by the people.

The corporations which thus appeal to force and fraud strike at the very foundations of republican government, and the lovers of free institutions must arouse themselves to save the country from its great peril. Especially should the workingmen assert their manhood rights. If they vote their convictions and in accordance with their interests, the Democratic ticket is certain of election, and in that case the employing corporations will have no desire to embark upon a policy of punishment.

In the contest that is raging the salvation of the workingman lies in the assertion at the polls of his rights as a free and independent American citizen.

The perpetration of this attempted outrage upon free suffrage will work its own cure. An indignant people, jealous of their rights, will demand that the Legislatures, State and National, shall proceed at once by rigorous measures to prevent the possibility of a repetition of such attempts hereafter.

The National Committtee, backed by the full power of the Democratic organization in every State of the Union, pledges itself that every scoundrel, whether public officer or private citizen, who is detected in any violation of the law, shall be vigorously prosecuted and sent to the penitentiary if possible. JAMES K. JONES,
Chairman Democratic National Committee.

VASSAR IS FOR M'KINLEY.

And as Vassar Has Gone in the Past So Has Gone the Union.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 19.—A poll of the 600 students at Vassar College shows that two-thirds of them sympathize with Mr. McKinley in his canvass, and presumably they are using their influence with their fathers and brothers to vote for him.

The sentiment at Vassar in the past has been an index of the drift of things throughout the country. The students come from all sections of the United States, including the far West and remote points in the South, and their families represent all shades of political opinion.

Four years ago the students favored the election of Cleveland, and there was a demonstration over his victory. This year preparations are under way for a jollification to follow the triumph of Mr. McKinley and sound money.

The students follow the campaign through as a matter of education, but what is of general interest is that the Republican meetings have been largely attended and enthusiastic, while the attendance of silverites has been small and without enthusiasm.

Friday the students dressed to represent voters and called upon two of their number who represented Mr. McKinley and Mark Hanna. There was speechmaking and a procession, with the singing of campaign songs specially composed for the occasion. The silverites on the same day gave a private dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Bryan. All the students have registered, and the next event promised is a debate and a grand parade.

EZETA LIVES IN OAKLAND.

The Refugee President of Salvador Settled in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—Gen. Carlos Ezeta, the refugee President of Salvador, has taken up his residence in Oakland. He arrived Saturday, and his family will join him directly from Guatemala.

Ezeta admitted that his plans were to return to his native home and establish his rights, but as to claims for recognition as the head of the Government he has no hopes. He says that Rafael Lopez, former Minister of Salvador to Mexico, is in San Francisco to shadow him. Ezeta says: "If he is here to try to assassinate me, as some of the hired murderers have tried to do, I will make it hot for him. The reports of a complete consolidation of the republics in Central America are erroneous."

The refugee attributes much of the opposition to him to the fact that he established a gold standard in his country, excluding Peruvian silver dollars, which were then worth but 35 cents. He says the silver monopolists furnished all the coin for Guiterrez.

The "World's Fair Ode" Suit.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Miss Harriet Monroe's suit for damages against The New-York World, by reason of the premature publication of her "World's Fair Ode," was brought to the attention of the United States Supreme Court to-day by a motion of her attorneys to dismiss or affirm the judgment in the case. A judgment for $5,000 was given against The World, from which it appealed to the United States Supreme Court last April.

Presented to Mr. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, appeared at the White House to-day by special appointment, and delivered in person to President Cleveland from the King of Italy a work consisting of fourteen handsomely bound volumes relating to Christopher Columbus and the discovery of America, which had been compiled from official sources under a royal commission.

Died from His Eighteenth Accident.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19.—Gilbert Penfield, aged seventy-two years, died at Bristol yesterday, as the result of injuries received in a runaway a week ago. Penfield had been unfortunate all his life, having received severe injuries in seventeen previous accidents.

Capt. Glass Vindicated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Secretary of the Navy has approved the findings of the court of inquiry into the responsibility for the grounding of the battleship Texas at Newport, R. I., last month. Capt. Glass was thoroughly vindicated by the court.

MAY END ALL FUSIONS

THE GEORGIA POPULISTS MAKE EXTRAVAGANT DEMANDS.

They Try to Use Democratic Necessities in Their Own State to Force Concessions Elsewhere—Democrats Disposed to Fight the Matter Out at the Polls—Populist Leaders of National Repute Responsible for the Rupture.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—In spite of the efforts of Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee to bring about some sort of an understanding here in Candidate Watson's native State for effect in other States, the Democrats and Populists are further away from fusion to-night than ever before.

Two Populist leaders have been figuring with the Democrats here to-day. Messrs. Washburn and Reed came up early this morning from Watson's home at Thomson, and they came, apparently, to prevent fusion between the Democratic and Populist forces.

The Democrats are denouncing both Washburn and Reed, and claim that but for these two men Watson would have done the fair thing, which, from the Democratic standpoint, is to do everything in his power for the election of Bryan, irrespective of his own interests.

Capt. Evan P. Howell and the gentlemen who accompanied him to Thomson the other day left Watson in an exceedingly pleasant frame of mind, and came back with a proposition which they believed the Democratic Executive Committee, which will meet here to-morrow, would indorse. Just what this was they would not say, but it was on the line of fusion. Since their visit, however, Washburn and Reed have been to Thomson, and reports from there indicate that Watson is in a very different frame of mind.

The Populists are talking about the absolute necessity of the Democrats making certain concessions in other States before the Populists will agree to fusion here in Georgia. These are concessions which it is impossible for the Georgia Democracy to make, and it now seems there are poor chances for an amicable adjustment of differences.

The State Democratic Committee will meet to-morrow, and the fusion proposition of the Populists will be considered. While, on the surface, the Populists agree to a seven to six division of the Electors of the State, they further provide that all of these Electors shall cast their ballots for Watson instead of Sewall.

The Democratic leaders are talking to-night very bitterly against the Populists, and say that the only thing to do with them is to fight it out. This will probably mean an end to fusion in other States, as well as in Georgia.

WATSON UNCOMMUNICATIVE.

Simply Says He May Write Another Letter to Mr. Butler.

THOMSON, Ga., Oct. 19.—A telegram from Washington was shown Mr. Watson to-night, in which it was stated that Chairman Butler had said he had not received Mr. Watson's letter and had telegraphed him to that effect. Mr. Watson read the telegram and simply replied: "I have nothing to say on the subject beyond what I have already said."

"If Chairman Butler persists in the statement that he has not received the letter, will you give it to the public?"

"I do not expect to do so at the present time."

"If he has not received your letter, will you send him another?"

"I may do so."

"Will it be another copy of the same letter, or will you write him a different letter?"

"I prefer to say simply that I will probably write him again."

"Do you expect to meet Chairman Jones in Atlanta to-morrow?"

"No; I leave to-morrow morning for Alabama, but will stop over to-morrow in Atlanta. I speak Wednesday night at Birmingham, Thursday at another point in Congressman Howard's district, and Friday night in Nashville, for Gov. Buchanan. Mr. Howard nominated me at St. Louis, and I go to speak in his district to help him in his race, in return."

MAKES MISCHIEF IN KANSAS.

Watson Withdraws from the Middle-of-the-Road Ticket.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 19.—W. C. Edwards, Secretary of State, to-day received a letter from "Tom" Watson, in which he said:

"I withdraw as a candidate for Vice President on the ticket nominated at Abilene, and decline to have my name used on the official ballot upon that ticket, it being placed there to deceive Populist voters to vote for Democratic Electors."

Secretary Edwards decided to obey Mr. Watson's request, and so notified Chairman Breidenthal of the Populist State Central Committee. Breidenthal immediately caused application to be made to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of State to place Watson's name on the ticket.

An alternative writ was granted this afternoon, and the case was set for hearing on its merits Wednesday afternoon. If the Court sustains the action of Secretary Edwards, Bryan's name alone will appear on the official ballot, and that over the Electoral ticket of the "Middle of the Road" Populists.

The result would be that thousands of voters would be lost to the Bryan fusion Electoral ticket, which would, it is thought by leading politicians of all parties, make Kansas certain for McKinley.

LETTER NOT RECEIVED.

Senator Butler Sends a Notification to Watson.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Senator Butler has written a letter to Thomas E. Watson at Thomson, Ga., informing him that all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, his letter of acceptance had not been received by the Chairman of the People's Party Committee. The text of the letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1896.

The Hon. Thomas E. Watson, Thomson, Ga.:

Dear Sir: Senator Butler notices that you are reported in an interview as stating that you mailed your letter of acceptance to him at Washington on last Wednesday, Oct. 14. He requests me to inform you of the fact that no such letter has been received by him. Yours truly,

FRANCIS H. HOOVER,
Private Secretary.

WRECKAGE-STREWN COAST.

A Rescued Brig Reports Rough Weather Off Virginia Capes.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 19.—The brig H. B. Hussey, Capt. Warr, was towed into this harbor about 8 o'clock this morning from Hampton Roads by the tug Katie, having been in the storm from the 10th to the 14th inst., a continuous gale. She lost her foremast and everything forward, and also her maintopmast. Her cabin was flooded, and her decks and bulwarks damaged, and her boats all lost. Her home port is Richmond, Me., and she was bound from Boston to Charleston, S. C., with a part cargo of guano.

The worst of the Hussey's experience was on the 11th, when she was in about the latitude of Hatteras. After the gale she rigged a jury mast, bent spare sails, and headed for the Capes of Virginia. She was picked up yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock about sixty miles southeast of Cape Henry by the British steamship Benridge, Capt. Appleton, from Philadelphia to Galveston, which towed her into Hampton Roads.

Capt. Warr reports that every day since the storm he has passed quantities of wreckage. He says he never saw so much before in his life.

ROME'S VIEW OF OUR POLITICS.

Martinelli to Receive Instructions—Katzer for Sound Money.

ROME, Oct. 19.—It is learned at the Vatican that the Pope is sending special instructions to Archbishop Martinelli, the newly appointed Apostolic Delegate to the United States, in regard to the attitude of the Catholic clergy in America in the present political campaign and the coming Presidential election.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—Mgr. Augustin Zeininger, Archbishop Katzer's Vicar General, gave out last night a statement expressing the views of the Archbishop on the political situation. He said:

"I have made a careful study of the question and have read all of Mr. Bryan's silver arguments, but have not found a single point in favor of the free coinage of silver. I can see only social revolution following its adoption. It must be snowed under. It will not do to defeat Bryan by a close vote. That will only lay the issue over for four years, during which business will suffer because of the uncertainty of the next campaign."

Vicar General Zeininger was asked if this represented the position of Archbishop Katzer, and replied: "Archbishop Katzer indorses my views."

"KING OF THE BUMS" DEAD.

The Prodigal Son Who Guided Stead Through Chicago Slums.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Edmund G. Browne, "King of the Bums," is dead.

The leader of politics in the "Levee" district, W. T. Stead's guide when he was preparing the book, "If Christ Came to Chicago," the "King of the Bums," was the son of a wealthy grain dealer near Montreal. He was born some forty years ago, and received a good education. At the death of his father he fell heir to $25,000. Browne then started a hotel in Watertown, N. Y., losing all his money inside of three years.

When W. T. Stead came here, he induced Browne to take the "gold cure" and become his escort. Most of the material in Stead's book was gained with Browne's assistance.

Gen. M. C. Hunter Ill.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 19.—Gen. Morton C. Hunter was stricken with paralysis while attending services at the Presbyterian Church Sunday morning, and was removed to his home, where he remains unconscious, his death being momentarily expected. Gen. Hunter is seventy-one years old, and a prominent figure in National politics, having defeated Daniel W. Voorhees for Congress in this district in 1874. He subsequently served two more terms, and was stricken with paralysis Dec. 25, 1895, suffering the second stroke yesterday.

Broke the Window, Stole Jewelry.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 19.—An unknown man to-night smashed the show window of J. I. Holt's jewelry store, on North Main Street, and thrust his hand through the hole, and grabbed diamond jewelry valued at about $400. He escaped.

Both Tennessee Senators Ill.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 19.—Senator Isham G. Harris is very sick near Memphis. Senator W. B. Bate has been very ill for a week, but is somewhat improved.

THE WEATHER.

Indications for to-day are fair, followed by local showers.

The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast and in the Northwest, and it has fallen in the central valleys and lake region. There is an extended area of low pressure covering the upper lake region and Central Mississippi Valley, the barometer being lowest over Lake Michigan. The barometer is high north of Dakota and on the South Atlantic coast. It is warmer throughout the central valleys and lake region and colder on the Atlantic coast and in the Northwest. Local showers are reported to-night from the lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, and the weather is clear in all other districts. Fair weather will continue generally throughout the Southern States, but cloudiness will increase during the day in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, probably followed by showers. Showers are indicated for the lake region and Ohio Valley. The temperature will rise on the Atlantic coast, and it will be decidedly colder in the Central Mississippi and Lower Ohio valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	48	39	41
6 A. M.	49	37	38
9 A. M.	52	39	43
12 M.	63	46	46
4 P. M.	67	49	50
6 P. M.	62	47	48
9 P. M.	61	44	45
12 P. M.	43	45	45

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44.50
Weather Bureau	43.00
Corresponding date, 1895	57.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	55.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 2, Column 7.

BRYAN MAKES A DENIAL

SAYS HE DID NOT ASPIRE TO BE A PRESS AGENT.

Claims that When His Alleged Application Was Made He Was Doing Sturdy Work in Behalf of His Free-Silver Theory—The Candidate Makes Many Speeches in the Home State of the Republican Candidate.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, Ohio, Oct. 19.—Mr. Bryan, in the speech he made here to-day, took notice of the statement published originally in Leslie's Weekly that he had made an effort early this year to secure employment in the theatrical line. He did not read to his audience the article published in Leslie's Weekly and specifically deny the statements contained therein, but apparently made denials of variations of the story that have apepared in the daily papers.

He said that he had not applied to the manager of the Herald Square Theatre, New-York, last January, for the position of press agent, adding that at the time he was reported as contemplating a stage career he was writing editorial articles in favor of free silver and delivering lectures upon that subject throughout the country.

The article in Leslie's Weekly did not allege that Mr. Bryan had applied to the Herald Square Theatre for employment. It did say that Mr. Bryan wrote to his old college chum, Will Block, the manager of "The Heart of Maryland" company, asking to be employed as press agent; that Mr. Bryan first made application to Mr. Block at Lincoln, Neb., last Spring, and later renewed his application by letter. The letter was referred to the managers of the Herald Square Theatre, but as the season was then drawing near a close nothing was done in the matter.

Mr. Block says that he has Bryan's letter in his possession.

IN McKINLEY'S STATE.

Mr. Bryan Makes Many Speeches in Buckeyedom.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 19.—Candidate Bryan campaigned to-day in his adversary's State. His special train left Detroit at 4:45 A. M. and reached Toledo at 6:30, and the premonitory symptoms of a busy day for the candidate developed there. Two or three hundred men in the Union Station called for Mr. Bryan, and arising from his berth and making a hasty toilet, he went out on the platform and talked to them.

Fifteen minutes only were spent at Toledo. Stops were made at Perrysburg, Weston, Deshler, Leipsic, Ottawa, and Columbus Grove.

Several thousand people welcomed Mr. Bryan at Lima. He read extracts from Chairman Hanna's American Flag letter, and in commenting on it said:

"My friends, it is the first time that I know of that I ever agreed with the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and I want to sign my name to his letter, and ask all those who believe in the ideas set forth there to display the flag on the 31st of October, because there is not a thing in that letter but what we advocates of free silver indorse."

Good-sized crowds greeted the candidate at Sidney, Napagoneta, and Dayton. The principal stop of the day was at Hamilton the home of ex-Gov. Campbell, who said that the crowd which greeted Mr. Bryan was the largest which ever gathered in Hamilton.

Mr. Bryan made short stops at Washington Court House and other points, and tonight he made three speeches in this city.

ALTGELD AND ILLINOIS.

Extravagant Claims Made by the Governor and Friends.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Bryan managers who went over to New-York to hear Altgeld's Cooper Union speech and see the Governor personally report that he tells them privately that his majority in Illinois will be nearer 100,000 than the 60,000 he claimed in his public "brag," and that Bryan will have a majority nearly, if not quite, as large.

The gentlemen to whom the Governor confided this amazing estimate are not yet sufficiently confident to hazard financial backing to their opinions. The confident McKinley estimate of 150,000 to 200,000 majority in Illinois staggers even those who were kindly taken into Gov. Altgeld's confidence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19.—Secretary of State Hinrichsen, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, was asked to-night to verify or deny an alleged interview in a New-York paper in which he is reported as saying Bryan could not carry Illinois. He said:

"I wish to say most emphatically that the representative of that paper is an ordinary campaign liar. The entire interview, as published, is an absolute falsehood. The representative of the paper called upon me at noon Monday and asked for an interview on the political situation in Illinois. This is what I gave out:

"'The State is absolutely safe for Altgeld by a majority that may reach 100,000. I am satisfied Bryan and Sewall will carry the State, but not by as large a majority as Altgeld.'"

A War on the Highbinders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The Chinese Consul General to-day had twenty warrants sworn out in the police court and placed them in the hands of his special officers. The purpose of these warrants is to rid Chinatown of the leaders of the gangs of murderers who are now causing most of the trouble there. Whenever a highbinder makes himself conspicuous by his action he will be arrested on one of these warrants and locked up on a charge of vagrancy. It is hoped in this way to discourage highbinder operations to such an extent that the bands will discontinue their fighting and blackmail.

Called Him John Bryan.

CADILLAC, Mich., Oct. 19.—The Chairman of the Bryan meeting here was so excited that when it came time to introduce the candidate, he forgot the gentleman's front name. He blushed, stammered, stuttered, and finally blurted out: "Ladies and gentlemen: I introduce to you the next President of the United States—John Bryan."

CROWDS FILL PRINCETON

READY FOR THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The Town Gayly Decorated in Honor of the University—Close of the Course of Lectures by the Foreign Scholars — Prof. Hubrecht Gives Some Original Ideas on "Evolution"—Prof. Brugmann on the Origin of Genders.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—The last day before the great celebration has passed, and to-morrow's sun will shine, if he condescends to shine at all, on an ancient college and an ancient town, where pomp and merrymaking and pageantry reign supreme. With fair weather, the cup of Princeton's joy will be full to overflowing. The last minute details of preparation are completed, and to-night everything is expectation.

Every train is bringing its heavy burden of returning graduates and distinguished visitors. The beautiful Princeton Inn is crowded. The boarding houses and smaller hotels are rapidly filling up. The dormitories are housing twice their normal capacity, and cots promise to be at a premium. Secretaries and advance committees of the classes that will hold reunions are already here, and have opened up their headquarters. The class of '96, which will have one of the largest representations of any class, has rented a whole house on Witherspoon Street, and its headquarters are already open. Reunions will be held by about twenty other classes, and similar headquarters are being thrown open.

The great feature of to-day's final preparation was the decorating of the college dormitories. Edwards, Dod, Brown, Witherspoon, East and West, and Reunion Halls blossomed forth in the Stars and Stripes and the college orange and black, with here and there reproductions of the Princeton tiger, the shield of the new university, and legends galore telling of the glories of Old Nassau. The triumphal arches on Nassau Street will be completed before morning. The decorations are superb.

As the visitor approaches the college, walking up Nassau Street, the huge white arch at the college entrance looms high in the midst of the ancient Revolutionary elms. "Ave vale Collegium Neocaesariense," hail and adieu to the College of New-Jersey, inscribed on the arch between the significant dates 1746 and 1896, tells the story of the departure of the College of New-Jersey, the alma mater of nearly 6,000 fond sons, the ancient seat of learning which has given to science, art, literature, theology, philosophy, patriotic service of country in legislative halls and on the battlefield, the long line of Princeton's illustrious sons of whom she is so proud, and whose glories she will commemorate during the next three days.

Pass the arch, and you pass from the old to the new, from the College of New-Jersey to Princeton University. Here on the arch you behold the words, "Ave salve Universitas Princetoniensis." Hail and welcome Princeton University! In these words is the promise of Princeton's great future. The old college is a thing of the past, but in the new university the old still lives. This is a source of great comfort to the graduates of Princeton. They love the old, and do not want to see it perish from the earth, and the authorities are taking good care that their wishes shall be conserved.

All the Good to be Preserved.

All the valuable characteristics of the college will be preserved in the new university. The experience of 150 years will be the basis on which the new university will be built. The policy will be, as it has been in the past, that of a progressive conservatism.

The final lectures in the sesqui-centennial series of discourses by foreign professors of distinction were delivered to-day. Prof. A. A. W. Hubrecht of the University of Utrecht, Holland, delivered the promised lecture on "The Descent of the Primates" at noon in the geological lecture room of Nassau Hall. Many specialists came from other institutions to listen to the learned man from Holland, and the room was far too small to hold the crowd that assembled to listen to the discourse. Prof. William B. Scott of the Department of Geology of Princeton introduced Prof. Hubrecht. The lecturer referred many times during his discourse to the original investigations conducted by Prof. Scott of Princeton, and Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Princeton, '77, now of Columbia University, paying the latter the high compliment of quoting from his writings at different places in the lecture.

Prof. Hubrecht on Evolution.

"The doctrine of evolution," said Prof. Hubrecht, "has now become almost as generally accepted as the law of gravitation. Hence the main object of biology is to establish the series of families through which man has come down. Investigations prove that comparatively few forms of life have any relation with the descent of man. A large number of forms have been discovered which, having no relation of this kind, have been classified as synthetic."

Prof. Hubrecht then began a description of the results of his original investigations in this line, which were here for the first time given to the public. These investigations will be published soon in a volume entitled "The Princeton Sesquicentennial Series of Lectures." He discussed a fossil skull that has recently been found in the lower Eocene strata in this country, which is now exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum of Natural History, in New-York. This fossil is called the anaptomorphus, and is thought to be a little nearer the order of primates than the tarsius, a rare mammal, now found in the Indian Archipelago. Investigations, based on 350 stages, from the fecundation to the birth of this mammal, show that it is nearer man than the monkey, and instead of belonging to the genus lima, as heretofore believed, it is probably an unknown type between insectivora and monkeys and men.

The difference between the embryonic peculiarities of the tarsius, anaptomorphus, monkey, and man was discussed at length. The erect posture, which some have considered as being a characteristic monopolized by man, has also been shown to be possessed by the order of anthropoid apes, and we are not compelled to believe this an acquisition of our more recent ancestors. An investigation of prehistoric eras shows that there was a high civilization developed many years previous to the beginning of real history, and this compels us to agree with Prof. Huxley, who said that the time of the origin of man must be extended far beyond any period now accepted.

The investigations of the tarsius and the anaptomorphus, said the lecturer, in conclusion, teach three facts: (1) That we must in the future attach more importance to embryonic phenomena; (2) that there is room for a healthy skepticism regarding the present accepted generalizations of mammalian descent; (3) the necessity of considering the embryonic and placental conditions of all genera of mammalia. In this investigation, the monkeys of the New World, though not of the United States, offer the best field for study. Prof. Hubrecht said he hoped the scientists of this country would pursue this study until all the questions regarding the primates shall have been settled.

Prof. Henry F. Osborn, '77, of Columbia University, returned the thanks of the audience to Prof. Hubrecht for his brilliant and interesting lecture, and particularly for the new facts that he had revealed in the discourse.

Prof. Brugmann's Lecture.

Another lecture which has been looked forward to with the greatest interest was that by Prof. Friedrich Karl Brugmann of the University of Leipsic, Germany, which was delivered to-day. His subject was "The Nature and Origin of the Noun Genders in the Indo-Germanic Languages." The English room of Dickinson Hall, where the lecture was delivered, was full. There were present from other colleges many prominent philologists, among them being Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson of Columbia University, Chancellor Kirkland of Vanderbilt University, Prof. Smythe of Bryn Mawr College, who is Secretary of the American Philological Society, and the entire Princeton department of philology. Several of the audience had studied under Prof. Brugmann in Germany.

In introducing the lecturer, Prof. Packard of Princeton said that this lecture would remind many present of the many days they had spent in German classrooms. He referred to his own experience in Germany, and said that Prof. Brugmann had been known to the audience long before by his books, and he was sure he expressed the sentiment of those present when he said that he was glad now to know the distinguished professor in person, and be taught by his voice, whereas formerly they had been taught by his writings.

Prof. Brugmann delivered his lecture in the German language, but I am enabled to offer your readers the gist of his remarks in English, the translation of which is kindly furnished by Prof. Robbins of Princeton and Prof. Jackson of Columbia University.

The Question of Gender,

One of the most interesting problems of comparative philology, said Prof. Brugmann, is the question how the Indo-Europeans of the pre-ethnic period came to assign a gender, either masculine or feminine, to every abstract notion or sexless object. Jacob Grimm sought to find the cause of this in the creative imagination of the uncultivated prehistoric peoples, who saw in every lifeless object either masculine or feminine characteristics. Prof. Brugmann proves that this view can no longer be held; that it stands in contradiction with everything that we know of the mental development of men and peoples. It is incredible that the noun concepts which come under consideration are in every case idividualized, and, further, that they are in every case personified as living beings, and at the same time also distinguished according to sex. It is probable that the grammatical gender of nouns never had anything whatever to do with the natural gender, and it is an error to say, for example, that Latin "animus," "hortus," &c., were masculine in the same manner as "deus," for example, was masculine, and that "anima" and "planta" were looked upon as feminine in the same manner as "dea" was looked upon as feminine. The feminine like "dea" were all probably abstracts or collectives in origin, and when one calls "anima," for example, a feminine, that is the same error as if one should call the suffix "-tus" in Latin "ratus" or "arbitratus" the suffix of passivity.

Prof. Brugmann showed how the different efforts that have been made to solve the problem are especially well adapted to illustrate the difference between the older methods of investigation employed at the beginning of our century and those in use to-day. In closing, Prof. Brugmann emphasized the fact that the American scholar, the late William Dwight Whitney, was prominent in introducing the newer methods of investigation, and laid especial stress on the fact that we must explain the phenomena of the pro-ethnic languages in accordance with the laws in operation in modern languages.

At the close of the lecture a reception was given the distinguished professor, at the residence of Prof. W. A. Packard, at which the Philological Faculty of Princeton and the visiting specialists were given an opportunity to meet and talk with Prof. Brugmann.

President Cleveland Will Speak.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland will go to Princeton on Thursday to be present at the anniversary celebration by the university. He will participate in the sesquicentennial exercises, and in the afternoon he and Mrs. Cleveland will hold a reception. The President will deliver an address during the morning exercises.

JUSTICE RICHARDSON DEAD.

Had Presided Over the Court of Claims for Twenty-three Years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—Chief Justice William Adams Richardson of the United States Court of Claims died to-day. He had been confined to his bed for two months. The Court of Claims adjourned in June last to meet to-day, and the last official act of Judge Richardson was to announce the adjournment.

William Adams Richardson was born in Tyngsborough, Mass., Nov. 2, 1821. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1843, and then took up the study of the law, graduating from the Harvard Law School in 1846. Immediately following his graduation he served for one year as Judge Advocate in the Governor's Council. He was President of the Common Council of Lowell, Mass., in 1853 and 1854, and also of the Wameset Bank and of the Mechanics' Association. In 1855 he was appointed to revise the statutes of Massachusetts, and after this work was completed he was chosen by the Legislature of Massachusetts to edit the annual supplement to the General Statutes, which he continued to do for twenty-two years. He became a Judge of Probate in 1856, and was Judge of Probate and Insolvency from 1858 to 1872. In 1869 he declined the offer of a Superior Court Judgeship, and the same year was appointed Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. As the financial agent of the Government in 1871 he went to Europe to negotiate the sale of the funded loan of this country, and made the first contract abroad for the sale of Government bonds. He became Secretary of the Treasury in 1873, resigning in 1874 to accept a seat on the bench of the United States Court of Claims, of which he became Chief Justice. From 1863 to 1875 he was an Overseer of Harvard. He was a lecturer and professor at the Georgetown (D. C.) Law School. In 1873 he received the degree of LL. D. from the Columbian University.

Among his publications are "The Banking Laws of Massachusetts," "Supplement to the General Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," "Practical Information Concerning the Debt of the United States," and "National Banking Laws." In addition, Justice Richardson edited a "Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States," and a "History of the Court of Claims."

Wilson May Succeed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Gossip slates Postmaster General Wilson for the vacancy created by the death of Chief Justice Richardson of the Court of Claims. In connection with this is heard the sinister tip from Popocratic headquarters that the free silver Senate majority will defeat the confirmation of all Presidential appointments against which the charge can colorably lie that they were made in payment of political debts or in gratitude for a position taken against the cause of 16 to 1.

A Youthful Flim-Flammer.

Julius Franklin, seventeen years old, and until recently employed by the American District Telegraph Company, tried, when he found himself out of work, to make dishonest use of knowledge gained as a messenger. Knowing that Mrs. Annie Franklin (no relation) of 4 West Twenty-eighth Street had an account at Park & Tilford's, he went to their store yesterday and ordered a bottle of wine, worth 60 cents, and change for $10 sent to Mrs. Franklin's home. The clerk suspected that something was wrong and determined to deliver the order himself. He found Julius loitering about near Mrs. Franklin's residence. The boy said he'd deliver the order and demanded the change of the ten-dollar bill. The grocery clerk had him arrested. Despite Mrs. Franklin's assertion that she had not ordered the wine, the lad persisted in his innocence, and when arraigned in court demanded an examination. Justice Wentworth held him in $500 bail for further examination.

Hood's Pills

Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain. All druggists. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PUT OUT BRYAN SHOUTERS

THEY TRIED TO HOWL DOWN SPEAKERS FOR GOLD.

Police Take an Active Part in Cooper Union Mass Meeting of Wage Earners' Patriotic League—Silver Men Cheered Every Reference to Bryan and Hissed Points Against Him—Mr. Adams and Major Boyne Not Discomfited.

The mass meeting held at Cooper Union last night under the joint auspices of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League and the Democratic Honest Money League was disturbed many times by the cries and noise of Bryan men. They were quiet only during the concert that the Wage Earners' band gave before the meeting was called to order.

Col. J. E. Bloom, Chairman of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League, presided, and he delivered a lengthy speech, which the Popocrats rudely interrupted every few moments. They cheered at every mention of Bryan's name and hissed when the speaker scored a point against free silver.

Col. Bloom said that the silver question not only affected our National honor, but that if Bryan should be elected daily wages would be reduced one-half.

"When we are in doubt about a novel question," said he, "it is proper to consider the motives and the course pursued by those advocating it. Our opponents are endeavoring to deceive the masses; our opponents are not sincere, for if they were they would not have nominated a shipowner like Sewall to run with a Populist like Bryan.

Vice Presidents from All Trades.

At the conclusion of Col. Bloom's speech more than two hundred Vice Presidents of the meeting were elected. They composed every class of the wage earner.

Henry Austin Adams, who has made an unusual impression upon the stump during the present campaign, began his speech by saying:

"I am here to talk, and I will, despite any interruptions."

"That is what you are paid for," replied a voice in the audience, and it was cheered. Two rough-looking men, seated in the centre of the hall, were removed by the police.

"At the beginning of this campaign," continued Mr. Adams, "I thought that the leading silver men were honest. I am beginning to believe they are nearly all demagogues. Although there are some good arguments to be used on the silver side, even Mr. Bryan—[loud and prolonged cheers.]

"Glad to find so many of you here," said Mr. Adams good naturedly, "for I want to tell you that the tone of Bryan is becoming cheaper and cheaper as the weeks go on. I have talked to free-silver audiences in West Virginia, and at first they interrupted me, but at the latter part of my speech they gave me respectful attention. Particularly when I said that I had always voted the Democratic ticket, and am as good a Democrat as ever."

"I stand where Tammany stood last June, when that organization declared against free silver. I refused to be sold for a mess of garbled metaphor.

Led by the Nose, He Says.

"You people are the ones who are led by the noses. You know you have not reasoned on the silver question. You simply want to be considered regular. In the old days men preferred to be right than be Presidents. Now they would rather be wrong and be ward Supervisors.

"The silver leaders no longer stick to arguments. They are using well-exploded theories with which to deceive the workingmen. It is certainly a most monstrous sight for a Presidential candidate to adopt the tactics of Bryan. He is still harping upon the crime of 1873, and falsifying the records. Then he is unfortunate in his predictions. Since he said the price of wheat would go down, it has gone up 22 cents per bushel. He said that silver would increase in value, while, on the contrary, it has declined."

Major John Boyne, the President of the Democratic Sound Money League, was introduced as one who had enlisted in the army when but a boy and served during the civil war.

"That struggle was one of principle," said the Major. "Honest men on each side gladly laid down their lives. Our enemy in the present struggle has no principle. It is a combination of thieves. Mr. Bryan—[Great cheers.]

"Go ahead and cheer him," shouted Major Boyne, "for that is all he will get. Your cheers will serve as his death knell. Those cheers and hisses only inspire patriotism against treason. The tree of treason cannot grow on this soil, no matter how much Bryan may water it."

"May I ask a question?" said a young man, rising from his seat in the centre of the hall.

The Man Is Put Out.

"When I get through," said the orator.

"Put him out," came shouts from various parts of the hall. Acting Police Captain Herlihy and two of his men grabbed the interrupter.

"I would rather he would remain," shouted Major Boyne.

"He can't stay," said the Captain, and the young man was marched out. Several others hissed the police. They were also put out.

"Those people," said Boyne, "are necessary to the success of the meeting. They demonstrate what this country would be under the rule of the Populists. They cannot stand the truth any more than a snake can an Irishman.

"There is a regular conspiracy upon the part of the silver mine owners. It is of the most immoral and infamous character. No honest man can support it."

Major Boyne then told of the part played by Senators Stewart and John P. Jones in the so-called "crime of 1873."

"I knew a great many New-Yorkers in the army, and there were no cowards among them. I do not believe there are many now. But we will see on election night how much of a foothold treason has here."

The other speakers were T. P. Tuite, A. S. Alling, and J. A. Judge.

WARNER MILLER ON GOV. ALTGELD.

Commends President Cleveland for His Course in Chicago.

Warner Miller was applauded so much by the crowd of McKinley leaguers that filled the Central Opera House last night that he stopped several times and requested a chance to go ahead. John E. Milholland presided. Women's hats made spots of color in boxes, parquet, balconies, and all over the house. Mr. Milholland complimented Gens. Palmer, Buckner, and Sickles and Bourke Cockran.

Ex-Senator Miller, in speaking of the recent visit of Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, said:

"I am opposed to Mr. Cleveland's theories generally, but I must say, in taking the prompt, firm stand he did in the Chicago strike, he established a precedent which will redound to his credit so long as nations shall exist."

In another portion of his speech, Mr. Miller said:

"This campaign is drawing to a close. In two weeks the great issues at stake will have been decided. It has presented many striking changes since it began, six months ago. Protection seemed to be the only issue before the country. The so-called Democratic Convention at Chicago injected the money issue. Mr. Bryan promulgated the proposition that the free coinage of silver would lift all the silver of the world to a parity with gold.

"The impossibility of making a cheap dollar and a dear dollar at the same time is manifest. Mr. Bryan and his party has reached the last ditch. Every day his speeches are aflame with appeals to the masses against the classes. This strikes at the very root of society, and if it could succeed would not result otherwise than in a social war."

The meeting was also addressed by Judge Mackey of Charleston, S. C., State Senator Frank D. Pavey, and others.

THE CONTEST GROWS BITTER.

Close of the Campaign in Virginia Marked by Ill Feeling.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 19.—The intention of the Republicans and the sound-money Democrats to employ the most vigorous measures to prevent the manipulation of the ballots on the day of the election has aroused more indignation among the Virginia Democrats than anything else that has manifested itself in this campaign.

The announcement that the anti-Bryan forces propose to have a strong body of watchers at the polls on the day of the election has stirred up the opposition. The Democrats say the plan of their enemies is to convert these men into spotters for the railroad and other big corporations to see that employes vote the anti-Bryan ticket.

The plan which is said to contemplate securing affidavits of all the negroes in the black belts who vote for McKinley will not be permitted, the Democrats say. They propose in the event this is attempted that the watchers shall be arrested on the charge of obstructing the election and preventing the electors from voting a secret ballot as the law provides for.

It is quite probable if the Pinkerton detectives are sent to the negro communities, as it is given out they will be, there will be some extrimely lively times.

Th eindications are now that the close of this campaign will be as bitter and as threatening as that of 1883, when Mahone was overthrown. Then men went to the polls in the black belts armed with revolvers and prepared for serious collision. These precautions, however, prevented bloodshed.

CLOSING UP THE BUREAUS.

National Headquarters in Chicago Lessening Their Work.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The heavy campaign work is finished and the big political machines are slowing down. The chiefs have begun to close up departments and dismiss help.

The literary bureau of the Republican National Headquarters has been suspended. The silver Democratic literary bureau closed early last week. The Populist headquarters closed last Saturday. The gold Democracy will close its headquarters after Tuesday.

The State Republican headquarters, however, show little sign of relaxation. The fight between Capt. Tanner and John P. Altgeld for the Governorship is to be bitter, and both sides will put forth every effort up to the evening before election.

SILVERITES MAY PARADE.

Chicago's Police Authorities Show Signs of Weakening.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Chief of Police Badenoch will try to compromise with the silver Democrats. The Chief has backed down from his position of Saturday, when he announced that there would be but one parade through the business district on the night of Oct. 31 by saying that the police force of Chicago would prevent any attempt to march without a permit. Secretary Burke, Capt. Farrell, and Chairman Jones sent word to the Chief this morning that they would expect a favorable reply to their demand, and hinted that there were too many silver Democrats in this town to submit to any attempt at turning them down.

Indiana's ex-Chairman Bolts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 19.—Sterling R. Holt, who recently resigned the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee because he was hampered by the silver faction, who accused him of disloyalty, issued a letter to-day in which he declares that he is opposed to the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1; asserts that Bryan has no right to the claim of regularity; sets out the numerous times that the nominee has, it is alleged, bolted the party's nominations, and concludes with a sweeping repudiation of the Democratic fusion with the Populists in Indiana. He no longer considers himself bound to support the Chicago ticket, and he calls upon all true Democrats to defend the party's honor by repudiating Populism.

Thirteen Illinois Tickets.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19.—Secretary of State Hinrichsen has finished the work of certifying nominations to county clerks. There are thirteen tickets on the ballot, as follows: Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, People's Party, Socialistic-Labor Party, National Party, Middle of the Road Party, Independent Gold Standard Democracy, all of which have complete Presidential and State candidates; Independent Party, Independent Democratic Party, Independent Silver Party, Independent Republican Party, and National Silver Party. The ballot will be the largest one ever printed or voted in Illinois.

Arkansas Populists Bolt.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 19.—The Newark (Ark.) Gazette of this date says: "Bryan's nomination was the result of a conspiracy as foul and damnable as ever characterized the proceedings of a political jugglery. It was the acme of treachery, egotism, and falsehood. Preservation of self-respect demands that every Populist should ignore his candidacy as a rebuke to intrigue and as a punishment of treachery." Many Democratic papers throughout the State refuse to accept the fusion ticket put out here Oct. 10.

Great Increase in Registration.

ROME, Oct. 19.—The total registration of this city is 3,556, an increase of 71 over 1892.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 19.—The registration in Monroe County is 3,550 larger than ever before, the figures being: Towns, 16,742; city, 34,392; grand total, 51,135.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 19.—The total registration for this city is 26,231; it was 23,757 in 1895.

GLEASON WILL NOT VOTE.

The Doubt Cast on His Citizenship Restrains Him.

Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City will not vote this year, for the first time since he became a resident of Long Island City. He said yesterday that the report that he did not register was true.

"For, you see," said he, "while I've been a citizen for nearly thirty years, and I myself have no doubt about the fact, I didn't think it quite the thing to register whilst there are some persons who hold my citizenship in question."

It is believed that the Mayor refused to register on the advice of his lawyers. He took out citizenship papers Sept. 20, to be sure he might vote when the next election comes around.

THE GENERALS LEAVE CANTON.

Delegations Received by Major McKinley at His Home Yesterday.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 19.—The booming of cannon at 7 o'clock this morning announced the opening of the meeting at the Tabernacle of the Union Generals, under the leadership of Gen. R. A. Alger. In spite of the early hour for which the meeting was called, the hall was filled with an enthusiastic audience. The members of the party were presented by R. A. Cassidy of this city. Short speeches were made by Gens. Howard, Alger, Marden, Stewart, and Sickles, and Corporal Tanner. As each speaker concluded his remarks he was presented with a basket of choice flowers by members of the Women's Relief Corps of Canton. After the meeting the visitors were escorted to the station by a large number of citizens.

Major McKinley drove down to the station from his residence to see the Generals off. The train left at 9 o'clock for Justus. The party was scheduled to appear at New-Philadelphia, Uhrichsville, Dennison, Mingo Junction, Steubenville, East Liverpool, Youngstown, and Warren during the day, and at Cleveland in the evening.

A delegation of business men from Sewickley, Penn., arrived here at 11:30 o'clock and called on Major McKinley at his residence.

Another party of political pilgrims, also accompanied by a large number of ladies, journeyed up the hill to Major McKinley's Market Street home about 2 o'clock this afternoon. They came from Mogadore, Summit County, Ohio, and brought the candidate assurances of loyalty and earnestness in support of the ticket from the Republicans of that section. The visitors were introduced to Major McKinley by State Representative F. W. Meyers. In responding, Major McKinley spoke in a neighborly way to his former constituents, and bade them remember that the Nation's superb record of progress in the last thirty years was made under a policy, first, of a protective tariff, and, second, under a sound monetary system. He urged his visitors to vote for good money and protection to home industries.

The mail and telegraph are still bringing requests from leaders of delegations asking Major McKinley if he can receive them. Among the delegations from a distance booked to-day is one from Trenton and Newark, N. J.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19.—Edward S. Foulkes of Henderson, Secretary of the Populist Committee of Henderson County and a delegate to the St. Louis Populist Convention, announces that he will vote for McKinley and Hobart. He says he does not indorse McKinley's money views, but claims that the Populist Party was sold out at St. Louis, and he wants to rebuke the "outrage."

CALIFORNIA FOR McKINLEY.

Opinion of an Old-Time Democrat—Oregon Absolutely Safe.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Joseph B. Hughes of Hamilton, Ohio, Consul to Birmingham under President Cleveland's first Administration, returned from the Pacific coast to-day with a story that gave encouragement to the Republican leaders.

"California, I think, is reasonably certain to go Republican and Oregon absolutely certain," said he. "Two months ago Bryan had a clear plurality of 20,000 in California, in the judgment of expert politicians, but Republicans who were out for free silver have been getting into line for McKinley at a lively rate. To-day the Republicans believe they have the State safely in the McKinley column, and in San Francisco their claims are backed by money.

"Oregon is sure to go Republican. While I was in Portland last week I saw $10,000 posted, even money, that McKinley would carry the State. A bet of $1,000 was made while I was there that McKinley would carry the State by 10,000."

In Ohio "Joe" Hughes ranks as one of the well-informed politicians. He was, for many years, ex-Gov. Campbell's right bower in politics. "This year I will vote for McKinley," said he.

FAIRCHILD TAKES AN APPEAL.

Westchester Case Will Go to the Highest Court.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—Notice of appeal to the Appellate Division has been filed from the decision of Justice Edwards declaring William L. Ward to be the regular Republican Congressional candidate in the Westchester district, by attorneys for Benjamin L. Fairchild. Judge Cadman and J. Rider Cady of Hudson, and H. C. Henderson of New-Rochelle, counsel for Mr. Ward, were at the office of the Secretary of State to-day.

Judge Cady said the notice of appeal did not stay Justice Edwards's decision, but that the Secretary of State could certify Mr. Ward as the regular Republican Congressional candidate to go into the Republican Party column on the official ballots for the Sixteenth District. He said the Appellate Division would not meet until November.

Justice MacLean, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a stay of execution in the Westchester County Republican Congressional contest pending the appeal.

Reed Speaks in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Thomas B. Reed this afternoon addressed an audience that filled the Auditorium from bottom to top. Even then the aisles were jammed full of people unable to get seats, and outside the theatre was another crowd clamoring for admission. Mr. Reed was greeted with applause and cheers several times repeated, one enthusiast shouting, "Do you think there's a quorum present?" which was greeted with general laughter.

Illinois Contest Ended.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The silver men who objected to the sound-money ticket having a place upon the official ballot backed down to-day, and withdrew their objections, with the proviso that the sound-money candidates be placed on one ticket under the caption, "Independent Gold Democracy." This was perfectly satisfactory to the latter, and the Board of Review allowed the contestants to draw up a stipulation in conformity with their agreement.

Palmer Reaches Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner arrived in this city from New-Orleans at noon to-day. They were met at the Illinois Central Station by a committee of sound-money Democrats, and escorted to the Palmer House, where they will remain until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when they will leave on a tour through Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa.

Jersey Contest Over Party Name.

The Bryan and Sewall Democrats of Jersey City yesterday, through their counsel, William D. Edwards, applied to Judge Lippincott for a mandamus requiring the Supreme Court to review the decision of Clerk John G. Fisher in favor of the Palmer and Buckner Democrats in the contest over the Democratic Party name. The hearing on the motion will begin Wednesday.

One complaint

that we heard of was from a woman who said that Pearline hurt her hands! We knew that this couldn't be. But we looked into the matter, and found that she was using one of the poorest and most dangerous of bar soaps with her Pearline. When we induced her to use Pearline, without this soap, everything was lovely.

Use no soap, when you do any washing or cleaning with Pyle's Pearline. It's needless, and more expensive—and it may do harm. 479

Millions Now Use Pearline

PLAYED CARDS IN CHURCH

THE MERRY BOARD WAS THE COMMUNION TABLE.

Grave Charges Made Against the Election Inspectors in a Harlem District—Used the Thessalonian Baptist Church for a Registration Place and Caused Much Damage by Forgetting that It Wasn't a Barber's Shop.

The minister and congregation of the Thessalonian Baptist Church, colored, at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Third Avenue, are very much wrought up against some of the municipal authorities, and are threatening dire things in consequence. The pastor of the church is the Rev. T. I. Rivers.

The trouble arises from the fact that some time ago Mr. Rivers consented that the church be used as the meeting place of the Registry Board of the Fortieth Election District in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District. The outcome of the board's brief stay in the church building will be a vigorous complaint to the Board of Elections.

The election Inspectors, who had their headquarters in the church, were not mindful of the fact that there is a difference between a church and a barber's shop, even when used for city purposes. That is what the church folks say. They aver that on last Saturday the Inspectors whiled away the tedious hours when citizens forgot their duty by playing cards in the church sanctuary, and that they used the communion table as a card table.

One chair was too low for its occupant, and that person sacrilegiously used the big gilt Bible to supplement its height, and continued to do so until the janitor came in and took it from him. Furthermore, it is alleged that similar proceedings were characteristic of the business of the three previous days, but not to such an extent as on the last day, because registration was not so brisk.

Last Sunday morning the Rev. Mr. Rivers noticed that the green baize covering of the communion table was ornamented with very peculiar figures and markings, the meaning of which he did not understand, and for the reading of which he is even now trying to find in his congregation an interpreter. The knowing ones say they are marks used by the card players to indicate the winnings and losings of the players.

Tobacco juice was discovered in great profusion on the floor of the chancel and in the pulpit. One Inspector, it is alleged, slept on the floor in the pulpit, using the pulpit cushion as a pillow. He chewed tobacco before he fell asleep, it is presumed, and spat on the floor so much that the carpet was ruined. A new carpet will be needed for a large part of the floor.

Ernest Livingstone of 1,840 Bathgate Avenue says he entered the church building last Saturday night to register. It was 10:10 o'clock, the closing time. Yet his brother, George Livingstone, who was an Inspector, permitted him to register, saying the clock was too fast.

The Inspectors are Charles F. Cooper, Chairman; James H. McManus, George Livingston, and John H. Worden.

The church folks allege, as an additional grievance, that the Inspectors undertook to amuse themselves, while not playing cards or sleeping, by playing on the church organ. This, they claim, the inspectors broke. They further assert that they sang ribald songs. They say they expect to have the men punished and to get damages for the carpet and their feelings.

DESERTED HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Beckwith Says His Explanation of Her Absence Was False.

Mrs. Clara Beckwith left her home at 261 Washington Street, Friday, taking her baby with her. Her husband reported to the police Saturday that she had not returned, and later he said she had been taken ill and had remained over night with friends in Flatbush.

Superintendent McKelvey of the Brooklyn police yesterday received a letter from Mrs. Beckwith, in which she says:

"Before leaving my home Friday afternoon I distinctly informed my folks that I would not return on account of some family quarrels. They are and were aware of this fact when they reported the same, and their statements were entirely false. I am now in perfect safety, and have no wish to return home, being able to support myself and child."

The letter was shown to Mrs. Turcot, Mrs. Beckwith's mother, and to Beckwith. They acknowledged that she had not returned, but denied that she had been persecuted in any way.

Beckwith said that his wife had been happy with him until Frank Smith, whom he believed to be a doctor, had come between them. Mrs. Turcot keeps a lodging house at 261 Washington Street, and Smith lived there until July last. He left there to board with a Mrs. Holly at 1,259 Bedford Avenut.

Mrs. Turcot described Smith as rather old, a widower with one child, and employed by a candy manufacturer in this city. She told the police she believed her daughter is with Smith, and that he dictated the letter.

SAWS AND FILES IN HIS CELL.

Plans to Get "Mike" Thompson Out of Bellevue Spoiled.

Police Captain Martens of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station got an anonymous letter telling him that two of "Mike" Thompson's friends were going to rescue him from the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital. Thompson, a supposed burglar, was shot in the leg by a patrolman while trying to escape.

Martens and two of his men watched near Thompson's cell Saturday night, Sunday night, and last night. They caught John Gormley and John Doyle passing a pipe cutter in between the bars. The young men, who are laborers, were arrested.

In Thompson's bed were found nitric acid, thin saw blades, and one file, besides the pipe cutter.

Caught with Stolen Jewelry.

Meyer Brown, twenty-six years old, of 61 Cannon Street, one of the three assailants of Mrs. Rachael Keeber, a wealthy resident of 14 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, who was assaulted and robbed of an eight-hundred-dollar pair of diamond earrings in the hallway of her house, at 61 Monroe Street, Oct. 14, was arrested yesterday. The booty obtained from Mrs. Keeber, and a lot of other jewelry, were found in his possession. Brown's companions in the assault on Mrs. Keeber were arrested at the time. At Police Headquarters Mrs. Keeber identified both Brown and her earrings. The prisoner was arraigned in the Essex Market Court, and remanded for further examination.

Found Dead on a Roof.

John Aufenanger, sixty-eight years old, was found dead yesterday morning on the roof of a rear tenement at 5 Chrystie Street. He was the janitor of the place. It is supposed that after lighting the gas in the building Sunday night he went on the roof to fasten the door of the scuttle. He had been suffering for some time from heart trouble, and the exertion of climbing the stairs is believed to have caused him to fall dead.

ARE YOU A BICYCLIST?

If So, You Should Not Fail to Profit by the Hints Given Below.

The discussions which have been going on in the papers during the past months, as to whether bicycle riding is a healthful recreation, naturally attracts wide attention, not only from bicyclists themselves, but from their vast army of friends, which includes nearly everybody.

That a reaction does result from the vigorous, often violent exercise in which bicyclists indulge, there can be no doubt, but it would seem to rest almost entirely with the bicyclists themselves, whether this reaction shall be a healthful one or otherwise.

If men or women allow their tensified muscles to relax too quickly it is injurious. If they permit the pores of the skin to close too suddenly, it is certainly injurious, often fatal.

There can be no doubt that a gentle stimulant, both internally and externally, meets this requirement better than any other. A small quantity of pure whiskey taken in a little water, and a little undiluted whiskey rubbed externally, will counteract all possible ill effects. In this day of adulterations, it is gratifying to know that so valuable an article as Duffy's Pure Malt can be obtained so readily and at such a reasonable price, and the number of bicyclists which the writer has known who are using it successfully indicates that they have found it of unquestionable value.

BIG FIRE AT ENFIELD, MASS.

Only One Business House Left Standing in the Town.

ENFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19.—Almost the entire business portion of the town was burned to-day.

The fire started in a bakery, presumably from an overheated oven, and made rapid headway, spreading from the bakery to Gould's tinshop, then to the Masonic and G. A. R. Hall block, on the corner of the two main streets. Thence it leaped the street to the opposite corner, burning out the long block of stores there and a dwelling beyond.

While this was in progress, the strong wind carried sparks across the river, igniting the lumber yard of Gillette & Flint, containing about 100,000 feet of lumber. This was entirely burned out. The lumber of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, across the track from this, was also burned.

The principal sufferers were: C. D. Haskell, groceries; W. F. Howe, groceries; Ed Howe, novelty store and post office; J. Gould, tin shop; H. B. Hess, market; C. Smith, barber shop; F. E. Davis, harnesses; Rogers & Leonard, market; H. M. Brown, furniture; Mrs. Murphy, millinery; Grand Army of the Republic and Masonic Halls; I. Vester, tobacco.

The hotel opposite the post office caught once or twice, but the fire was put out in each case. Wood's market is the only store left standing in town. The losses and insurance have not been estimated.

ASSAULTED BY A WOMAN.

A Georgia Lawyer Knocked Down in a Courtroom.

DEXTER, Ga., Oct. 19.—The spectacle of a prominent lady attacking the best-known lawyer of this section in the courtroom created a big sensation here. The lady is Mrs. Lafevre, who owns a large plantation near here. She had a case in Judge Hobbe's court, and Col. J. L. Battle, a prominent lawyer, was attorney for the opposition.

The woman lost, and she started after the opposing lawyer to get revenge. She walked up to him, and, before he could suspect her purpose, slapped him in the face and knocked him down. He got up, rem

BOYCOTTS "CLOVER LEAF"

THE JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION ADOPTS RADICAL MEASURES.

Accused of Persistent Rate Cutting, the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Road Is to be Cut Off from the Passenger Traffic of All Association Roads—Its Tickets Will Not Be Honored on Joint Traffic Lines.

For the first time since its organization the Joint Traffic Association has undertaken to discipline a railroad corporation that refuses to respect either the rules or the requests of the association. It has practically ordered a boycott on the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad, more familiarly known as the Clover Leaf line.

In the belief that the Clover Leaf has not only defied the Joint Traffic Association's rules, but has also violated the inter-State commerce laws by cutting rates, the managers of the association have caused orders to be issued through the proper officers of Western connecting lines to sever all relations with the offending road so far as passenger traffic goes. Ticket agents of the roads that owe allegiance to the Joint Traffic Association have been instructed to sell no tickets over the Clover Leaf; conductors on association lines must not honor any Clover Leaf tickets, and association baggagemen are forbidden from handling any Clover Leaf baggage. This sweeping order goes into effect next Thursday.

The Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad operates 451 miles of line between Toledo and East St. Louis. It is now controlled by R. B. F. Peirce as receiver. Repeated efforts have been made to get Receiver Peirce either to subscribe to the joint traffic agreement or else work in harmony with it. The Clover Leaf operates in joint traffic territory, and its free-lance policy has been a seriously disturbing element in the rate situation. Chauncey M. Depew, in behalf of the association, has personally reasoned with Receiver Peirce, but failed to bring that gentleman around to his way of thinking.

Now the Joint Traffic officials believe that they have proofs that the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad has been violating the inter-State commerce law in manipulating rates on both freight and passenger business. They are certain that the rules of the association have been openly disregarded in the matter of passenger traffic, and therefore look upon their own members "to sever relations."

Inasmuch as the Clover Leaf is in the hands of the United States courts, it is an interesting question whether the Joint Traffic Association has any power to punish it.

Transcontinental Differentials.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association has officially approved the proposition of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee that the differential rates accorded by the Transcontinental Association, via the Canadian Pacific Railway to Pacific coast points, on Dec. 19, 1894, be recognized by the trunk lines, with the proviso that first and second class passengers carried by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and similar business by the trunk lines be reported to the Joint Traffic Association in order that a division of the business shall be effected between the Canadian Pacific and the trunk lines as a whole by an agreement between them. It is also provided that individual passenger business of the Canadian Pacific be withdrawn from Trunk Line territory, and that all first and second class business from Trunk Line territory via that line be handled at fares and under conditions agreed upon by the Trunk Line Passenger Committee and approved by the Board of Managers.

New Road in Mexico.

A forty-three mile branch of Collis P. Huntington's Mexican International Railroad has just been opened to traffic from Matamoros, on the main line, to Zaragosa, which is in the heart of the Laguna cotton-growing region in Mexico. There are three great cotton mills in that particular section of country, one at Monclova, one at Saltillo, and the third in Parras.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week were 78,905 tons, against 51,520 tons the week previous and 86,023 tons last year. The Lake Shore Road carried 10,047 tons; the Grand Trunk 9,645, the Erie 9,802, the Pan Handle 8,727, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 8,313, Nickel Plate 8,606, Michigan Central 7,397, Wabash 6,806, Baltimore and Ohio 5,935, and Big Four 3,578. The lake lines carried 160,633 tons of freight last week.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Five narrow-gauge locomotives are being built for Japan by the Pittsburg Locomotive and Car Company, similar to the two which were shipped there about six weeks ago. They are from designs prepared by Japanese engineers.

—Illinois Central managers have arranged to resume the transcontinental passenger service on that system, via New-Orleans, beginning Nov. 4. The train will connect with the Southern Pacific (Sunset limited) twice each week.

—Officers of the Manitoulin and North Shore Railroad have been elected as follows: President—Peter Ryan; Vice President—David Isaacs; Secretary—R. H. Bowes; Treasurer—David Phillips.

—At the annual meeting of the Rio Grande Southern stockholders yesterday the old Board of Directors was re-elected. There will be no change in the executive officers.

—C. Kadono, formerly employed in the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Road, is now engineer of construction of the Sanyo Railroad in Japan.

—Arthur Winter was elected President and Frank Geele Vice President of the Sheboygan, St. Paul and Western Railroad at the recent annual election.

—Henry Colliran, President of the Midland Terminal Railway of Colorado has gone to Coren to investigate prospects for gold mining in that country.

—C. L. Thomas has entered upon his duties as General Freight Agent of the Ohio Division of the Erie Road, with headquarters in Cleveland.

—The annual meeting of the Association of Railway Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings will be held in Chicago beginning to-day.

—G. H. Clark succeeds A. L. Shepherd as Vice President of the Northampton and Hertford, with headquarters in Newark, N. J.

—John L. Wigton has been made master car-builder of the lines north of Denison, Texas.

Buffaloes for the Park.

At a meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners yesterday an opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the board had authority to spend $7,000 for planting trees along the walks in Morningside Park, and, accordingly, the work will soon be done. In regard to a bill to be presented to the next Legislature, providing for the creation of a park on Morris Heights, between Cedar and Sedgwick Avenues, the Commissioners decided not to oppose the plan. The board then took up the donation of a herd of fifty buffaloes to the city for exhibition purposes, made by the late Austin Corbin, and decided that, owing to lack of room, only half the herd could be accepted. One of the conditions of the gift was that three-quarters of the increase of the herd should go to the donor.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
Reliable Carpets. Beautiful patterns now at Lowest Prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

WEBER PIANOS

RECEIVER'S SALE OF NEW & SECOND-HAND

Grand and Upright Pianos, all in perfect condition, and absolutely up to the WEBER STANDARD of excellence. These Pianos are now offered for sale at a

Great Reduction FROM FORMER PRICES.

WILLIAM FOSTER,
AS TEMPORARY RECEIVER OF WEBER PIANO COMPANY.
Warerooms: 108 5th Av.

TWO MONUMENTS UNVEILED.

Revolutionary Memorials Erected in Springfield, N. J.

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., Oct. 19.—Two monuments were unveiled to-day by the New-Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. One was a monument in the old Revolutionary burying ground in the centre of the village, and the other the huge boulder on the highest point of Hobart Hill, in the rear of Short Hills, where the minute gun "Old Sow" was fired.

An immense crowd was present, including representatives of several chapters of the Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, and Society of Colonial Wars, and members of the New-Jersey Historical Society. The ceremonies began at 2 o'clock with the unveiling of the monument in the cemetery erected to the memory of the patriots who fell at Springfield June 23, 1780. Exercises followed in the old Presbyterian Church, erected in 1791 on the site of the old church burned by the British in 1780. The church was handsomely decorated. A large portrait of Gen. Washington, surrounded with flags, hung over the pulpit, and old army muskets were stacked on either side of the pulpit.

An oration was delivered by Flavel McGee of Jersey City, and A. W. Lighthouse of Westfield made an address. Dr. Carl E. Dufft sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Sword of Bunker Hill."

At the close of the ceremonies in the church the invited guests were driven to Hobart Hill, near Summit. On the site where "Old Sow" stood, the huge boulder, weighing three tons, taken from Battle Hill, where Washington camped in 1777, had been placed.

On the side of the boulder is a bronze tablet bearing the inscription: "1776.—Here, in the time of the American Revolution, stood the signal beacon, and by its side the cannon known as the 'Old Sow,' which, in time of danger and invasion, summoned the patriotic minute men of this vicinity to the defense of the country and the repulse of the invader. This monument is erected by the New-Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and dedicated to the memory of the patriots of New-Jersey."

The exercises were very simple. Dr. Fisk presented the deed of the spot, and William P. Tuttle of Madison gave a short account of the minute gun and signal beacon.

STOLE A DIAMOND BROOCH

And Was Going to Return It When He Was Arrested.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 19.—Abraham Dringer pleaded guilty in the Quarter Sessions Court to-day to having stolen a diamond brooch valued at $175 from the residence of Mrs. Amelia Palmer of East Orange, where he was doing some work. Dringer told the court that he went to Trenton after he had stolen the brooch, but that he became conscience stricken, and left it with the Young Men's Christian Association of that city, to be returned to Mrs. Palmer. Through some mistake it was not sent to the owner, and he returned and got it himself, but was arrested before he could get to Mrs. Palmer's house.

He claimed it was his first offense, and that he had always tried to lead an honest life, but was tempted when he saw the brooch. He was remanded for sentence.

MEXICAN WAGES AND PRICES.

What It Costs to Live and What Workingmen Get There.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Chairman Babcock is joyous this morning over the receipt of a pamphlet which he claims is a veritable "knock-out" of theories about the blessing of living in a free-silver country. It is the price list of Crosby Brothers, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, where laborers get about 20 cents a day.

The Crosbys are importers of English and American products. Following are a few items on the list: Chewing tobacco, per pound, $2; smoking tobacco, $3; ham, per pound, 50 cents; salt pork, 40 cents; chipped beef, 60 cents; potatoes, 10 cents; flour, 7 cents.

Mrs. Wheeler's Gifts to Charity.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19.—Mrs. Charles J. Wheeler, who died here last week, left $65,000 to charity out of an estate valued at $86,000. Among the bequests are the following: To the American Home Missionary Society, New-York, $2,000; to the American Home Missionary Association, New-York, $2,000; American Seamen's Friend Society, New-York, $2,000; the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, $2,000; the Women's Home Missionary Association of Massachusetts, $2,000; the Congregational Church Building Society, New-York, $2,000; the Board of Trustees for "Ministerial Fund," applicable to Congregational churches of Rhode Island, $2,000.

A Prisoner's Claim for Damages.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—Benjamin Krayenvenger of Buffalo has filed with the State Board of Claims a claim for $5,000. This amount is claimed as damages for injuries received in March, 1894, while the claimant was serving a sentence in the Elmira Reformatory. Krayenvenger says he was compelled to work at a sawing machine while ill, resulting in his receiving injuries which damaged his eyesight and took off two fingers.

Increase of Deaths in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—An increase of forty-nine deaths, or 13.39 per cent., last week, over those reported during the previous week, is announced by the Health Department. The chief increase was caused by deaths from disease of the nerves and circulatory systems, apoplexy, heart disease, &c. This increase amounts to more than 60 per cent. in excess of the previous week. The officials say the increase in deaths from heart troubles may be due to political excitement.

The Surrender of Burgoyne.

SARATOGA, Oct. 19.—Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, made a pilgrimage to-day to Bemus Heights battleground, to celebrate the one hundred and ninteenth anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyne. Nearly every member of the chapter attended, and appropriate exercises were held.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: New-Jersey—L. A. Rue, Marlborough; New-York—G. E. Proseus, Fisher's.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises	6:15	Sun sets	5:18
Moon sets	5:18		

HIGH WATER OCT. 20.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
6:29 A. M.	7:11 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
6:48 P. M.	7:21 P. M.	9:10 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 20.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Oct. 8
El Rio	New-Orleans	Oct. 15
Karamania	Gibraltar	Oct. 6
Ludgate Hill	London	Sept. 30
Nordkyn	Hamburg	Oct. 1
Tallahassee	Savannah	Oct. 16
Westernland	Antwerp	Oct. 10

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21.

Advance	Colon	Oct. 14
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Oct. 18
Italia	Gibraltar	Oct. 7
Leona	Galveston	Oct. 14
Marengo	Newcastle	Oct. 7
Manitou	Swansea	Oct. 7
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 17

THURSDAY, OCT. 22.

Chateau Yquem	Havre	Oct. 10
Excelsior	New-Orleans	Oct. 16
Germanic	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Karlsruhe	Bremen	Oct. 10
Lahn	Bremen	Oct. 13

FRIDAY, OCT., 23.

California	Havre	Oct. 10
Strabo	St. Lusia	Oct. 15

SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

Etruria	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Exeter City	Swansea	Oct. 9
Lampasas	Galveston	Oct. 17
Normannia	Hamburg	Oct. 16
Olympia	Gibraltar	Oct. 9
Patria	Hamburg	Oct. 11

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Spree	Oct. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
El Sol	Oct. 20	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Hevelius	Oct. 20	Pern'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Tallahassee	Oct. 20	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Cin. Condal	Oct. 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Valencia	Oct. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Comal	Oct. 21	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Ludgate Hill	Oct. 21	London	22 State St.
Comanche	Oct. 21	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Hubert	Oct. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Yumuri	Oct. 21	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	Southampton	2 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Oct. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Oct. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Oct. 22	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Navarro	Oct. 22	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Cnalmette	Oct. 22	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Orinoco	Oct. 22	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Colorado	Oct. 23	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Cherokee	Oct. 24	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Louisiana	Oct. 24	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Obdam	Oct. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 24	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 24	London	1 Broadway.
C. of B'm'gh'm	Oct. 24	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Leona	Oct. 24	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Lucania	Oct. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Oct. 24	Wind'd Is.	37 Broadway.
Saratoga	Oct. 24	Havana	113 Wall St.
Ardanrose	Oct. 24	Kingston	24 State St.
El Dorado	Oct. 24	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Francisco	Oct. 24	Hull	22 State St.
Palatia	Oct. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Oct. 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Oct. 24	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Lahn	Oct. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	Oct. 24	Gonaives	24 State St.
Algonquin	Oct. 27	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Kansas City	Oct. 27	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Yumuri	Oct. 28	Cuba (Matl.)	113 Wall St.
Yucatan	Oct. 28	Havana	113 Wall St.
Curacao	Oct. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 28	Southampton	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Idaho	Oct. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Advance	Oct. 29	Colon	29 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Oct. 30	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
British Queen	Oct. 31	Antwerp	22 State St.
Knickerb'k'r	Oct. 31	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Oct. 31	S'th'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	Oct. 31	Newcastle	22 State St.
Ontario	Oct. 31	London	22 State St.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Nov. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Nov. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Siberian	Nov. 4	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Nov. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Nov. 4	N'ples, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Nov. 5	Perna'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Mississippi	Nov. 7	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Nov. 7	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Nov. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Nov. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Nov. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Nov. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Trave	Nov. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Grangense	Nov. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Paris	Nov. 11	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
P. Caland	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Broadway.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Bocquet, London Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Greytown Oct. 10, and Port Limon 12th, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Bowden, Buttman, Port Antonio Oct. 11, St. Ann's Bay 12th, Port Maria 13th, and Annatto Bay 13th, with fruit to Boston Fruit Company; vessel to American Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Nicolich, Trieste July 25th, Girgenti Aug. 14, Patras 28th, Kalamata Sept. 5th, Syra 8th, Patrias 12th, Malta 17th, and Gibraltar 28th, with mdse. to order; vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M. today.

SS Yucatan, Reynolds, Tampico Oct. 11 and Havana 15th, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:25 A. M. to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Clark, Liverpool Oct. 9, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Paraense, (Br.,) Casey, Maranham Sept. 9, Ceara 21st, and Para Oct. 9, with mdse. to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Roanoke, Diamond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Georgetown Oct. 15 and Wilmington 16th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Sailed.

SS Werkendam, for Rotterdam; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News; Prins Maurits, for Haiti and Venezuelan ports; Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond; George W. Clyde, for Charleston.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Attila, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, from New-York Oct. 1 for Hamburg, passed Portland Bill today.

SS Boyne, (Br.,) from Smyrna Oct. 11 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS James Brand, (Br.,) Capt. Harding, from New-York Oct. 4 for Dover, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Clive, (Br.,) sld. from Naples for New-York Oct. 15.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) sld. from Marseilles for New-York Oct. 16.

SS Wilehad, (Ger.,) sld. from Bremerhaven for New-York Oct. 16.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from Stettin, sld. from Shields for New-York Oct. 17.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York Oct. 17.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Fendt, from Hamburg, sld. from Havre for New-York Oct. 17.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Dundee for New-York yesterday.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Aug. 24, arr. at Buenos Ayres Sept. 22.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from New-York Sept. 19, arr. at Marseilles Oct. 17.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from New-York Oct. 3, arr. at Antwerp Oct. 17.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Bannister, from New-York Oct. 3, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from New-York Oct. 1, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Capt. Vipond, from Boston Oct. 6, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Bassewitz, from New-York Oct. 3, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, for New-York, sld. from Hamburg at 4 P. M. yesterday.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from Bremen for New-York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6 P. M. yesterday.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New-York, arr. at Genoa to-day.

SS Port Philop, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, for New-York, sld. from Kobe Oct. 16.

WIND—Sandy Hook, Oct. 19, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,
Hunyadi János
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

FREE BUTTONS!
AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE WITH EACH PACKAGE OF
Sweet Caporal Cigarettes
AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS
WITHOUT COST.

DETERMINED PAIR OF LOVERS.

Married in Spite of Opposition by Parents of the Bride.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 19.—Miss Lydia Harold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Harold of 142 East Fifth Street, was married Saturday to Joseph McGraw of New-York, in somewhat exciting circumstances.

McGraw met Miss Harold some time ago, and a friendship that soon developed into love followed. Miss Harold's parents were not pleased with the courtship, and demanded that she sever her acquaintance with the young man, at the same time refusing him admittance to their home. The couple had been too much attached to each other, however, and they frequently met clandestinely. Saturday morning McGraw came to Plainfield, and met Miss Harold. They agreed that they would be married that day, with the consent of the objecting parents, if possible, but married, at any rate.

Soon after dinner McGraw called at the home of the Harolds, and the daughter broached the subject of marriage to her parents. They refused at first to listen to the proposition, but seeing that the young people were bound to be man and wife, finally consented to approve of the affair, if the ceremony was postponed until next Wednesday. The couple insisted that they were going to be married that afternoon, whether or no, and one word brought on another, until the parents became greatly wrought up, especially Mr. Harold, who is a cripple. He finally ordered McGraw to leave the house, but the latter was not inclined to obey the order. Word was sent for a policeman, and Patrolman McCue was sent to the house.

Harold ordered the officer to arrest McGraw, but the latter said that he would leave, and no arrest was made.

"If he goes, I go," exclaimed Miss Harold.

About that time the Rev. C. E. Herring, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, where Miss Harold is quite a worker in young people's societies, arrived on the scene, he having previously been asked to come and act as peacemaker. The daughter consented to remain and see if the minister could not amicably arrange matters. Though the Rev. Mr. Herring used his most persuasive manner in trying to placate the parents, they absolutely refused to give their consent or permit the wedding to take place in their home.

Meantime McGraw had been nervously pacing up and down in front of the house awaiting the decision. When it was seen that Mr. and Mrs. Harold were not to be changed in their opinion, the daughter put on her hat and cloak and joined McGraw at the gate, and the couple accompanied the Rev. Mr. Herring to his home, on East Second Street, where the nuptial knot was tied.

TWO LABORERS KILLED.

Accident in Repairing the University of Virginia Building.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 19.—The roof of the new building which was being erected for the University of Virginia to replace the building destroyed by fire nearly a year ago collapsed this morning, carrying down several workmen. The killed are:

BOWEN, F. D., injuries to skull.

BURCH, EUGENE.

TUCKER, GEORGE.

The injured are:

CHAMBERS, V. W., probably fracture of skull.

LAMB, JOSEPH, head cut and probable spinal injuries.

The University of Virginia was wrecked by fire Oct. 27, 1895. The loss at the time was estimated at $100,000.

In the hall were the lecture rooms of common and statute law, physics, and modern languages, and in the rotunda the library and the lecture rooms of the Schools of Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, English, &c. In attempting to save the rotunda a porch which conducted the flames was blown up. Afterward the old chapel and reading room were destroyed by dynamite to check the spread of the flames.

At once plans were formed to secure funds for rebuilding, and there were hearty and liberal responses from alumni and friends of the university. Plans of reconstruction were sent out in a few weeks which contemplated an expenditure of $346,000, including $80,000 for a rotunda and $90,000 for an annex. The New-York alumni agreed to restore the library and replenish it.

Hiccoughs Caused Death.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Ferdinand Von Hagen, a retired sea Captain, died at Central Valley, Orange County, N. Y., Friday, in his seventy-second year. He was first attacked with hiccoughs, which lasted continuously for thirty-six hours, weakening him so that he could not rally.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett, promoted from Major Ninth Cavalry, to the Ninth Cavalry, to date from Oct. 14, 1896, vice Bernard, retired; Major Albert E. Woodson, promoted from Captain Fifth Cavalry, to the Ninth Cavalry, to date from Oct. 14, 1896, vice Randlett, promoted; Capt. Fred W. Foster, promoted from First Lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry, to the Fifth Cavalry, Troop M, to date from Oct. 14, 1896, vice Woodson, promoted.

—Post Chaplain Delmar Lowell will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the army retiring board at Fort Columbus, New-York, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board and, on the completion thereof, will return to the place of receipt by him of this order.

—First Lieut. Thomas K. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the army retiring board at Fort Columbus, New-York, vice Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, who is hereby relieved.

—Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, will repair from Governors Island, New-York City, to Washington and report to the Chief of Ordnance on business pertaining to gun carriage construction.

—First Lieut. George E. Davis, Fourth Infantry, at his own request, is relieved from duty at Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., and will join his company.

—Capt. William C. Buttler, Third Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 24 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul";) at 8 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10.30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown.

SATURDAY.—At 3:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Lucania";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 9 AM for Naples, per steamship Columbia, (letters must be directed "per Columbia";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia";) at 11 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 2 PM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 23 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 12 M for Barbados direct, and North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Huberta; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Jeremie, and St. Marc, per steamship Delaware.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Adrandrose, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardanrose";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Allegheny; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Silvia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for direct, by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from

The New-York Times

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Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:00.
CASINO—A Good Thing—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Evangeline—8:00.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Food Show—1:30 to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Night at the Circus—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Widow Jones—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Goldregen—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
MURRAY HILL—In Mexico—1848—8:15.
PALMER'S—Squire Kate—8:15.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 20, 1896.

WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE BELONGS.

Here is a statement of what strikes us as a self-evident truth: The more Democrats vote for the National Democratic ticket, as against the Bryan ticket, the surer will be the election of the Republican candidates this year, and the best that any friend of sound money and National honor can expect, whatever may be his views on other subjects, is the election of McKINLEY and HOBART. While we do not urge any man to refrain from voting for those candidates if he considers that to be the most effective way of giving emphasis to the defeat of Bryanism, we cannot help believing that if that defeat should be accomplished by giving a large part of the Democratic vote to Democratic candidates who stand by the principles of their party, leaving the Republican candidates to be elected by Republicans votes, it would have a much better effect upon our politics and our National life.

There are those who still argue that votes given to PALMER and BUCKNER will be taken from McKINLEY and HOBART, and to that extent will endanger the success of the Republican ticket. Now, it is very certain that none of these will be Republican votes. PALMER will draw from McKINLEY no votes of believers in the whole of the St. Louis platform and all that McKINLEY's candidacy stands for. He will draw only the votes of Democrats who believe in the Indianapolis platform. If he should get the support of all who believe in that platform and who prefer PALMER to BRYAN, is it not clear that such a division of the Democratic vote, with no division in any way corresponding to it in the Republican Party, would make McKINLEY's election all the more certain? This "third ticket" is intended, and it is calculated, to draw the votes of Democrats who do not wish to help elect BRYAN, but who are equally averse to leaving their own party. The more it draws of these the better for the party, the better for American politics, the better for the welfare of the country.

An advantage claimed at the outset for a sound-money Democratic nomination was that it would enable the strong men of the party to appear before the people as the advocates of the principles and the policy in which they believed, and to exert their influence by public speech against the pernicious influence of Bryanism, as they could not do with only the Republican ticket and the Republican platform to speak for. Many of them could not be induced to speak for the latter, and those who might consent to do so could not reach the ears of many Democratic voters. The claim in this respect has been fully justified. While in this part of the country no man of standing in the Democratic Party has appeared in support of the "regular ticket," and the Bryan campaign has been dull to very deadness, save where stirred for a brief moment by BRYAN himself, and in a single turbulent spot by ALTGELD, the cause of sound money has had the benefit of the voices of some of the ablest Democrats because they could be raised in behalf of a platform and candidates of their own.

That the sound Democratic ticket was necessary in order to place the organization upon an enduring basis and restore Democracy to usefulness hereafter is not denied, but to have it serve this purpose to the best advantage it must receive the support of real Democrats. The more votes the "National Democratic Party" can win to itself at the election the better will be its position for the work to be accomplished thereafter.

We have endeavored to make it plain in this discussion that our concern is not for the Democratic Party as such, but for the soundness of American politics and for safety in political methods. If the Republican Party had gone wrong on the financial question at St. Louis we should have been quite as anxious to see its better part revolt and draw as much as possible of the party vitality to itself. In the present situation we deem it better for the Republican Party itself to win by its own vote and through the division of the Democratic vote than by an accession which does not belong to it and will not continue to adhere to it after the election.

In this State, and even in this city, in spite of the mouthings of half a dozen Tammany leaders, the Democrats are and always have been for sound money, and at heart they are against the election of BRYAN. They have a ticket which represents the real principles of their party, which appeals to their convictions and which invites confidence by the character of the candidates, and that is the ticket to which the Democratic vote should be given. Nothing could have a more salutary effect than a vote for PALMER and BUCKNER and for GRIFFIN and HINRICHS greater than that given to the Chicago and Buffalo tickets. A corresponding result the country over would be the most effectual way of crushing out the incipient "revolution" started by ALTGELD, TILLMAN, and BRYAN.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

Sixteen to one simply means that a silver dollar weighs sixteen times as much as a gold dollar. That is the way it is to-day. You take a silver dollar and measure it by a gold dollar, and you will find that a silver dollar weighs sixteen times as much as the gold dollar. It means the same kind of dollars, but more of them. [Mr. BRYAN at Watersmeet, Mich., Oct. 14.]

Compare this explanation with what Mr. BRYAN said at Pittsburg a few weeks ago:

"Sixteen to one simply means that according to law the debt-paying power of sixteen ounces of silver when coined shall be equal to the debt-paying power of one ounce of gold when coined.

"It means this, that if you owe a debt you can go out into the market and buy silver and have it coined and use that silver to pay your debt."

At Pittsburg Mr. BRYAN desired to impress upon the minds of those who heard him the fact that under free coinage a dollar containing a quantity of silver which could then be bought for 53 cents would have a debt-paying power equal to that which the gold dollar now has.

In Michigan he was less explicit, and confined himself to comparisons of weight, being unwilling to direct attention to the avowed purpose of the silverites to "drive out the gold standard" and put in the place of the gold dollar one that would buy only half as much of the necessaries of life.

WHEAT, SILVER, AND FARMERS.

The attention of American farmers has already been directed to the fact that the recent and large increase in the market price of wheat has not been accompanied by an increase in the market value of silver. Indeed, during the weeks in which a considerable part of the advance in wheat prices was taking place, the price of silver was falling, and the decline was not checked until the lowest price on record was reached. The manager of BRYAN's canvass, utterly ignoring the well-known causes of the change in the wheat market, says that the increase of the price of grain is due to a popular expectation that BRYAN will be elected! If this be true, why has not the market value of silver been increased by 25, or 50, or by even 75 per cent.?

BRYAN has said that immediately after the opening of the mints to free coinage the price of silver would be doubled, or increased to $1.29 per ounce in gold, and he has promised to open the mints without any unnecessary delay. He has even remarked that it would be possible to establish a mint in every city and village. If the people expect that he will be elected and believe what he says, why has not the price of silver been increased largely by their attempts to obtain the profits which could be taken if his election should double the price of the metal?

We think that the effect of the upward movement in the grain market upon the condition of the agriculturists in this country has not been fully realized. Since Sept. 12 the increase of the price of wheat has been 18 cents a bushel; 5 cents a bushel has been added to the price of corn, and 3 cents to the price of oats. These are the additions noted at Chicago, the central market. A larger increase, in the case of wheat, is reported on the Pacific coast. Crop conditions abroad, to which we have referred heretofore, appear to warrant the assumption that the present prices will be sustained. Let us see what these increases mean, in dollars paid for the American crops of this year. Upon the basis of the most trustworthy reports as to the quantities harvested, the additions, for the three cereals mentioned, are as follows:

Corn	$110,000,000
Wheat	80,000,000
Oats	24,000,000
	$214,000,000

But these figures show only a part of the increase. There have also been considerable advances in the market prices of pork, lard, short ribs, rye, barley, flaxseed, clover seed, butter, eggs, and beans. A very conservative estimate of the entire increase would be $300,000,000.

The higher prices which the American farmer is receiving for his wheat and other products are paid in gold dollars, the "dishonest 200-cent dollars" which are denounced by BRYAN, ALTGELD, and their associates, and for which they promise to substitute dollars having only half as much purchasing power. A regard for the farmers' interests, they say, moves them to propose this change. We think the farmers prefer now that the dollars received by them for wheat, corn, oats, pork, flaxseed, &c., shall be dollars worth 100 cents in gold, dollars of high purchasing power, the "200-cent dollars" which the Bryanites promise to cut down by one-half.

BRYAN and his associates on the public platform admit that the American newspapers, the ministers, all persons interested in banks and banking, and hosts of other citizens who exert influence and are respected because of their attainments and callings, are opposing the silver policy. This is an admission of the inherent weakness of their cause. But now to these forces have been added a powerful exhibition of the operation of the law of supply and demand, a most practical refutation of silverite teachings, and the effect of this exhibition and this refutation upon the minds of "the plain people" of the United States.

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

A brief outline of Secretary LAMONT'S statement of the estimates required by the needs of the War Department was given in yesterday's TIMES. For the most part these estimates are upon matters of mere routine. Such of the routine expenses as are reducible have been reduced. There is a very gratifying reduction in the expenses of the department offices in Washington, a reduction of $621,942 from the estimates of four years ago. This saving is necessarily a tribute to the vigilance and efficiency of the Secretary himself.

The item which is not of routine is the estimate for coast defenses. This has been increased to $15,824,298.75, and is the largest single item in the list, over two millions larger than the next in amount, the pay of the army. It is this item which is not of routine that may be expected to excite most criticism in Congress and in the press. But in our judgment such an amount as can be expended with advantage during the year ought to be allowed for our coast defenses. They are not less necessary than the routine expenditures upon the army itself. We have had recently brought home to us the fact that we are absolutely helpless against the attack of any naval power, not only of the first, but of the second or the third rate. To be put under such heavy bonds to keep the peace as to prevent us from resenting insult or resisting aggression does not befit the safety, honor, or welfare of a great Nation. Our coasts are in a scandalously vulnerable condition, and there is no time to be lost in making them defensible.

Mr. LAMONT shows in some detail how the modest appropriations thus far made have been utilized. The first appropriation for modern batteries, less than a tenth of the total now asked for, was made in 1890, and now there are modern guns and "emplacements," meaning the works necessary for the efficiency of the guns, at Portland, Boston, New-York, Washington, Hampton Roads, and San Francisco. The total number—four twelve-inch, twenty ten-inch, five eight-inch gun emplacements, and sixty-four twelve-inch mortar emplacements—is evidently inadequate. But the Secretary explains that the guns are all of American design and American manufacture, and that means that we have in this short space created a plant capable of turning out modern guns and carriages. This is of itself a considerable achievement, and indicates that we can spend to advantage a larger appropriation than has hitherto been available.

Of course, the ordinary citizen can form no accurate notion of what this sum is. But the ordinary citizen, we are sure, will assent to spending whatever money is necessary to carry forward the work of National defense at the most rapid rate. And he will be disposed to acquiesce in the judgment of a Secretary whose work has already been so efficient and who has shown the genuineness of his desire for economy by making a large reduction in his own office expenses.

ARE SOUTHERN FARMERS REPUDIATIONISTS?

The strength of the free-silver craze in the South suggests the grave and interesting reflection: Are the Southern people repudiationists, or is the thing simply a delusion?

It would be hard to conceive that this large section of the Union is given over to dishonesty and still harder to understand the cause for a condition so remarkable.

The candid inquirer must seek a more rational cause for the political heresy that possesses our friends of the South. And there are causes in abundance, none that is sufficient in the estimation of persons well informed, but many that mislead the average farmer, who has found the prices of his products declining and his accounts at the merchant's increasing year by year.

Among these causes none is more potent than the stringency in the money market, which occurs almost yearly at the season when crops are moved. Our senseless currency system permits no expansion, interest rates go up, even when money can be had at all, and, prompted by the cross-roads office seeker, the farmer jumps to the conclusion that the National banks and Wall Street are in league to obtain his cotton and grain, the hard-earned fruits of his toil, at starvation prices. He knows nothing about finances or banking, but knows that he cannot borrow a dollar at the village bank, and he is therefore certain that there is something wrong, and that that something is a lack of money and a cornering of what little there is by the "money sharks" and National banks. He received good prices for his products in the years of inflated prices prior to the "crime of 1873," and he does not tax his memory as to his borrowing ability in that period. He is told that the "money power" instigated the "crime" that sent down the prices of silver and of his products, and, knowing no better, he believes this to be true, and, believing it, is crazy for the free and unlimited coinage of the "dollars of the Constitution" and, to his mind, of prosperity.

Reason and argument count little with this class of voters, who are not dishonest, but misled. They draw conclusions from the bare facts and hard conditions within their limited vision, and take inspiration from the slick fellows who want their votes.

A currency which could be expanded to meet the strain of special conditions and seasons would work a great change in the silver sentiment, because it would work a beneficial change in some of the conditions that produce prejudice against the money-lending classes. And that is about the only antidote that can be successfully administered for the free-silver heresy among the farmers of the South and elsewhere.

"HEROINES" AND PRESS AGENTS.

THE TIMES yesterday gave an account of a slight accident which befell Miss ANNA HELD, the actress, while riding her wheel on Sunday over in Long Island. She was thrown from her wheel by a buggy drawn by a frightened horse. Her press agent, who accompanied her, had not presence of mind enough to prevent the accident, but he showed great promptitude and vigor after it had occurred, for he procured the invention of a thrilling tale of how his star had, at the imminent risk of her life, stopped a runaway horse and received her injuries in consequence. This able sequel of the facts reached THE TIMES office, and was promptly thrown out as not merely a manifest absurdity, but as a piece of impudent advertising. But it also reached other newspaper offices, in which it met a different fate. Our foxy contemporary The Sun printed it with expressions of hilarious incredulity. Our freakish, but not wholly freak, contemporary The Herald printed it, with a pinch of cautionary salt, however, but fully committed itself to the tale in its heading, "Held Up a Runaway." It also gave a portrait of the actress from a standing block. Our freak contemporaries swallowed the story entire, The Journal with a two-column portrait, of course, and the heading, "Anna Held Catches a Frightened Horse," The World with a much bigger cut and the heading, "Anna Held a Heroine," whereas, at the utmost claim of the text, she only held a horse. Let credit, however, be given where credit is due. The World showed great enterprise in producing a picture which represented the "heroine" in the act of catching the horse, and thereby secured an important "scoop" on its freak contemporary, which reprinted its portrait from the "standing cuts."

This statement, we are bound to say, does not shed lustre on the ethics of current journalism. It is inconceivable that there is a reporter in New-York, much less a person engaged in "handling copy," who does not know that it is a sheer impossibility for the rider of a bicycle to catch and stop a runaway horse. If a newspaper is run in the spirit of the old Latin adage, which says that the people like to be deceived, this offers no obstacle to the publication as a fact of a story which is a lie on the face of it. But this is not the chief moral of the story. A less trite and more important moral is that if Mr. W. J. BRYAN had had his own way a few months ago he would now be engaged in the business for which Miss HELD's press agent has shown so remarkable an aptitude. The promulgation of "fake" stories about actresses is perhaps not so lofty a line of life as running for the Presidency. But we are bound to say that, even as Mr. BRYAN's substitute has been doing it, it is much less mischievous than running for the Presidency as Mr. BRYAN is doing that. Falsehoods which are not malicious are peccadilloes compared with the malicious falsehoods of which Mr. BRYAN's campaign consists, with his endeavor to array section against section and class against class. We have not seen in Mr. BRYAN's speeches any evidence of that ready inventiveness which is so desirable in a press agent, and which has elevated Miss HELD's press agent to the summit of his profession and made him an object of envy to humbler press agents who have never been able to secure so extensive a circulation for so tremendous a whopper. But if Mr. BRYAN had that gift, and were exercising it in that way, he would be, by comparison, innocently employed.

We are pained to learn from the columns of our Bryanite contemporary, The Daily News, that Mr. SHEEHAN and his Tammany district leaders have found cause to suspect that the Republican Campaign Committee has been guilty of the detestable vice of "colonizing" voters in this city. It is intimated that these "blocks of five" have been borrowed from Pennsylvania. The district leaders submitted to Mr. SHEEHAN yesterday reports on the state of politics in their various districts, and in several of these reports much was made of what are called the "thirty-day men" now on the registration lists. These are men who have lived only thirty days in the district. Mr. FRANCIS J. LANTRY, the Tammany leader in the Twenty-second District, reported that in his district alone "there were eighteen thirty-day men registered." The Hon. PADDY DIVVER would look upon this as rather small business. If we remember aright, rather more than eighteen of PADDY's men were indicted for their highly successful efforts to swell the vote in his district and win the banner he had offered as a prize. We are much inclined to think that these reports to Mr. SHEEHAN belong to the roorbach category. Their presentation and publication are a pretty plain evidence that SHEEHAN and his associates have already given up the city and are striving to find some other reason than the true one for accounting for their defeat.

Residents of the "North Side," or "annexed district," are protesting against the abolition of their Department of Street Improvements in the framing of the Greater New-York charter, and they also object to having their district "robbed of its name" and called the Borough of the Bronx. As to the latter point, that district has no official name except the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and that can hardly be an object of very strong attachment. We do not see anything the matter with Borough of the Bronx, if the borough system is to be adopted, which is not at all certain. Neither do we see any special advantage in the anomaly of an elected Commissioner of Street Improvements. There should be a Commissioner of Public Works for the whole city, with a competent deputy for the "North Side," who would be in every way as capable and efficient as any local Commissioner chosen by the residents.

Nobody has stated the still larger issue underlying the issue of free-silver coinage better than the rector of Trinity Church in this city. Here is Dr. DIX's statement:

The system currently known as "Populism," and now indorsed by the Democratic Convention at Chicago, is evidently Socialism thinly disguised; and Socialism is a theory of life which proposes to alleviate the trouble of certain classes of the community and allay their discontent with their condition by overthrowing our existing political system and substituting for it another, planned by ingenious theorists and certain to fail as a measure of relief, because it cannot be made to fit into the facts of human nature and is at variance with immutable laws beyond the reach of legislation.

It is hard to see how any intelligent American can read this careful and weighty statement without recognizing its truth, and without seeing that there is but one side which a patriot can take in this campaign.

In its recent decision concerning the Patent Office's rejection of the Drawbaugh telephone claims, the United States Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia virtually sustained the important ruling by which Commissioner SEYMOUR required an applicant for a patent to take action upon his application within six months of the last preceding action of the office. It was formerly the practice of the Patent Office to allow two years to intervene between its own action with respect to a pending application and the responsive action of the applicant, and owners of certain valuable applications made use of this delay to defer, for their own advantage, the issue of important patents. It was in this way, the Government asserted, that the issue of the Berliner telephone patent was delayed for many years, in order that the Bell Company, by means of that delay, might control the telephone business for a long time after the expiration of the fundamental patents of BELL. In its decision annulling that patent the Circuit Court declared that the issue of the patent had been delayed "dishonestly." This decision was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, and the case was then taken to the Supreme Court. Congress has been asked to embody Commissioner SEYMOUR's rule in a statute.

A new statement has been given out by the Republican State Committee as to what is called the "cash benefit" of the Raines liquor tax law. This differs from that which was given out by Senator RAINES a while ago in admitting that this city does not get back so much in the shape of a reduction of its regular State tax as it contributes to the State revenue from the liquor tax, but the difference is not important. Special stress is laid upon the increase of local receipts from the liquor traffic, showing that the bribe in "cash benefit," for overlooking the inequality and injustice of the tax, the political advantage of the State system to the party in control, and the greater freedom in the traffic itself, is regarded as having successfully accomplished its purpose.

The disposition made by the police ordinance which went into effect yesterday of the vexed question of the respective rights of bicyclists and truckmen on the Western Boulevard seems very judicious. It is doubtless the best that could have been made. It is to be hoped and believed that the ordinance will be rigidly enforced, and that offenders will be dealt with in a summary and exemplary fashion. If the police can make and enforce this regulation they can do as much with respect to other thoroughfares which are, or are to be, specially attractive to bicyclists. It is a costly piece of nonsense to provide special facilities, in paving and the like, for bicyclists if they are not to be allowed to enjoy them. They will not enjoy them if a reckless or malicious driver can take possession of their special roadways with impunity.

It is a notable fact that while, only two or three weeks ago, a confident expectation of success in the approaching Presidential election was professed and probably felt by the silver shouters in this part of the country, now their tone has changed completely. Even the most unintelligent of them, men upon whom argument or instruction is absolutely wasted, have in some mysterious way been convinced that their candidate has no chance of reaching the White House. They still cling to the muddled ideas which they take for a belief in silver, they still declaim wildly about putting the wheels of industry in motion by the lever of free coinage, but they no longer assert that this is going to be done at once. Instead, one hears sullen inquiries like "Do you think we won't try again?" and fierce references to an indefinite "next time." Unduly timid people may see in this a danger for the future almost as great as was the recent apparently portentous attack on public confidence, but it is simply an ungraceful climbing down from a position that has proved to be untenable. The men who are doing it will be chasing some other delusion long before their "next time" comes.

The desperate efforts of Gov. ALTGELD to compass his re-election even at the sacrifice of the Bryan Electors in Illinois ought to give the Republicans of that State some pangs of regret that they did not have the sense and the conscience to put up a strong candidate against him. The unpopularity and bad record of TANNER are the chief hope of ALTGELD and a handicap even for McKINLEY.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Boston paper recently reproved THE NEW-YORK TIMES for saying that the merchants at the Hub were in "a state of rage" over the frequency with which vessels grounded while entering their harbor. We were told that those merchants were too dignified to "rage," whatever the provocation, and that vessels didn't ground there very often, anyhow. Now comes information straight from The Traveler that in South Boston, at least, rage is not only possible, but existent, the exciting cause being a story in this month's Century, by AGNES BLAKE POOR, and entitled "A Little Fool," which describes that suburb as abounding in low grogshops. So angry were the South Bostonians that they called a public meeting, passed vehement resolutions against Miss POOR, and appointed a committee to inform Mr. GILDER by letter that The Century ought to be ashamed of itself. It's queer how queer Boston is.

—Somerville is near enough to Boston to have caught some of the larger village's pretty little ways. Only this fact can excuse The Somerville Journal for wasting a portion of its not altogether valueless space by filling it with stuff like this: "According to THE NEW-YORK TIMES 'Mr. CLARENCE SHRIVER has been stopping at the Waldorf for a week.' Isn't it about time for him to stop stopping now, and stay awhile?" Neither expression is remarkable for elegance or etymological accuracy, but either will do as either conveys the required idea beyond the possibility of misapprehension. That's the purpose for which words are put in a newspaper, and if they serve it most people outside of Boston and its suburbs will be content.

—It is painful to learn that this State is no longer, and never will be again, a factor of much importance in National politics. The Topeka State Journal says so, and adds that now the seat of war is Illinois, and the battlefield Chicago. Of course, it would be rash to question anything a Kansas man says about politics, for it is well known that the residents of that State are wiser in such matters than those of any other part of the country. Still, it will be worth while for New-Yorkers to go through the form of casting their votes as usual, at least this year. To do so will recall the days of their vanished greatness, and even that is something.

—A sound-money Democrat, writing to a friend in Indianapolis, says: "BRYAN is a Populist, pure and simple. There is nothing of the regular Democrat about him, and the question of regularity in connection with him doesn't trouble me a bit. I have always held that the power of a Democratic National Convention was limited to nominating a Democratic citizen, and that, if it nominated any other kind, it directed me to vote for a man without color of authority."

—A Boston man has invented an electric bell buoy which at frequent intervals and automatically strikes its own number, thus enabling the Captain of any vessel within hearing distance to know his position on the darkest night or foggiest day. Three of these buoys have been placed in Boston Harbor, and are soon to be tested by Government officials.

—A cruel Philadelphian reveals to one of the papers in that city that Turkey's device of the star and crescent is a left-over from Roman times. It appears on old Byzantine coins, whose obverse is the head of Artinus, and the crescent is supposed to commemorate a miraculous light which once enabled the citizens of Byzantium to repulse a Macedonian attack.

PERSONAL.

—ANNE DUDLEY BRADSTREET, the first New-England woman who wrote verses worthy to be called poetry, died 220 years ago in an old house, still standing at North Andover. She was related to three Colonial Governors, being the daughter of THOMAS DUDLEY, the sister of JOSEPH DUDLEY, and the wife of SIMON BRADSTREET. Many well known Massachusetts families, such as the BUCKMINSTERS, the CHANNINGS, the HIGGINSONS, the HOLMESES, and the DANAS, are descended from "the Sappho of New-England," as she was called by people who had very vague ideas of Sappho's character, and a lot of them are to gather at North Andover this week, and honor her memory by the reading of many papers and the eating of several dinners.

—Out in Iowa there seems to be a somewhat marked difference of opinion as to the style in which BOURKE COCKRAN travels. One Father NUGENT describes him as "a man dressed in silks and satins, fed on the fat of the land, transported in a palace car, and sparkling with diamonds," who "comes here to tell the man with one gallus how to vote." The Des Moines Leader, on the other hand, says that, as Mr. COCKRAN showed himself to the people of that city, "his personal wardrobe, at a liberal estimate, did not involve the expenditure of more than $30 or $40. He was not a LI HUNG CHANG arrayed in the gorgeous vestments of the Orient, but a somewhat plainly dressed American citizen, wearing a somewhat sack coat."

—Dr. ARTHUR MACDONALD, the Washington criminologist, thinks that every man, woman, and child in the country should be measured according to the Bertillon system and the resulting data preserved by a Government bureau, with branches in every township. This, he says, would not only almost put an end to crime by making detection practically certain, but it would be of service in scores of ways among perfectly respectable people, like lawyers, bankers, insurance men, and all others to whom questions of identity are of great importance.

—EDWARD BEDLOE, ex-United States Consul at Amoy, tells the farmers of the South that the time they now waste in lamenting the overproduction of cotton might be profitably employed in an intelligent effort to gain a foothold in the markets of China and Japan. He is a vehement advocate of the Nicaragua Canal, and says that the saving in freights which would result between the Gulf ports and the Far East would enable this country to compete successfully with any and every other nation in supplying the wants of 450,000,000 people.

—FRANK BOIES, a nephew of the ex-Governor of Iowa, took an active part in the last Mayoralty campaign at Tacoma, working in the interest of A. V. FAWCETT, who was declared elected by a majority of 2 votes. The defeated candidate demanded a recount, but before it could be made the vault in which the ballots had been stored was broken open and robbed. BOIES was suspected of the crime, and there were threats of lynching him. He took refuge with friends at W[illegible]tcom, and when officers went there last week with a warrant for his arrest they found him lying dead. He had sacrificed his life while rescuing the children of his host from the flames that had destroyed their home the night before.

—A genial writer in The Saturday Review does a little more than intimate and a little less than say that MATTHEW ARNOLD stole every idea in his essay on Celtic influence in literature from ERNEST RENAN'S article on the same subject. There is certainly a curious vein of similarity running through the two, and somebody whose time is not altogether taken up by financial problems might get a bit of notoriety by putting the charge of plagiarism in definite form.

—Young BERESFORD, the English lordling, who is serving a term of imprisonment in Georgia for swindling, has tired of work with a gang of convicts, and is circulating through the mails for signature a petition to the Governor, in which he promises, if pardoned, to lead hereafter an upright life. A good many people in Georgia think BERESFORD has been sufficiently punished, and it is likely that his effort to secure freedom will be successful.

SUBSIDIES AND SUBVENTIONS

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your dispatch from London printed in THE TIMES of Sunday will be seized upon by the shipbuilding interest as an argument for a return to their old methods of begging for charity at the doors of Congress, that they have lately abandoned for the scheme of "differential duties." Your correspondent tells us that the sum at present set apart for subsidizing merchant vessels to act as armed cruisers in time of war is £48,700, and rumor has it that it will be increased to at least £80,000 in order to allow of nine more vessels participating in the sum annually set aside. It does not matter whether these figures are exactly correct or not. The principle is a good one, and might be advantageously adopted by our Government on a less expensive scale than that of which it has already made one trial and then stopped. When our domestic shipbuilders, instead of being pampered by a protection carried to the extent of monopoly, have been brought to terms by wholesome competition, this class of ships can be supplied and made available for commerce or war.

They will be maintained for the former purpose by private enterprise, and for the latter they would come in play when needed at comparatively small cost to the Government. In the long run they would be more serviceable, as well as less expensive, than the enormous iron-clads that, both in peace and war, are a constant expense.

It may be remarked that although subsidy and subvention are nearly synonymous words, subsidy is generally applied to the carriage of the mails, and subvention to the use of merchant vessels by the navy in time of war. The money for the former purpose is paid by the Post Office Department, and that for the latter by the Admiralty. In neither case is it, as the shipbuilders and their organs would have us suppose, a "donation" to their suffering monopoly. There is always a quid pro quo. Steamers must be of great speed, and regular in their sailings, sometimes at considerable cost to their owners, in order to secure subsidies, and they must be built of extra strength and at a sacrifice of room and convenience to be accepted for naval purposes by the Admiralty.

This is emphasized by what follows in the dispatch. "Among the new conditions imposed will be, not merely an increase in the number of ships, but greater efficiency in their manning and equipment." So far are these contracts for mail services and for war purposes from being given as promoters of the British shipbuilding industry they are open to the builders of all nations. If Mr. Cramp will offer sufficient inducements to the Cunard, White Star, or the Peninsular and Oriental Lines, his bid will be accepted in preference to that of any British shipbuilder exacting higher terms.

Moreover, the companies for whom these ships are built, in view of the inconveniences to which allusion has been made, are, as I have been informed at their offices in England, insisting upon higher rates from both the Post Office Department and the Admiralty than those they now pay. Subsidies by the common consent of the British Post Office Department and the shipowners are going out of vogue, and letter postage is being substituted. There is no subsidy paid now to vessels carrying the mails to and from the United States, and the great Peninsular and Oriental Line, consisting of fifty-two ships, receives only $250,000 more per annum than the four steamers of the American Line running between New-York and Southampton draw from our Government. A considerable subsidy is, however, paid to the line crossing the Pacific from Vancouver, because it is a National necessity precisely as we pay higher prices for mail transportation in some of our Western States and Territories for the same reason. In neither case is it a premium on shipbuilding or on the building of stage coaches. JOHN CODMAN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1896.

An Every-Day Wonder.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

I've lived in this here world of ours, now,
sixty years and more,
And things don't seem to strike me just
as they have heretofore;
I've been a-thinkin' hard about a lot of
things of late,
And folks I once despised I sort of look
upon as great.

For instance, there is old De Gull, who's
owin' every one;
I used to hold him up as an example for
to shun,
But though he's deep down in the hole,
just see the way he lives,
And think of all the parties and the charity he gives!

I work for what I have, and don't owe
any man a dime,
While he rides 'round in carriages, and
has a gorgeous time;
He goes in high society and lives 'most
like a king,
While folks don't think that I amount
to scarcely anything.

Now, what I wanted to get at was something like this here:
It takes a genius to be a fraud, and yet
appear
As if he was the greatest man a person
ever saw,
While people that he owes stand off and
gaze at him in awe.

CUBAN REBELS DISLODGED

AFTER A FIVE HOURS' BATTLE WITH SPANISH TROOPS.

Report that the Insurgents Lost Fifty Men Killed in the Engagement—Spanish Losses, Six Men Seriously and Fifteen Slightly Wounded—Different Treatment of Prisoners by the Insurgents and the Spaniards.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—Major Fondeviela, with a force of 350 infantry and cavalry, reports having had a combat lasting five hours with a party of rebels under the leaders Aguierre and Valencia, at Blanquizal, in the Havana Province. The rebels held good positions, which they strongly defended, but they were finally dislodged and compelled to retreat. Major Fondeviela, finding himself short of ammunition, deemed it advisable to return to Campo, Florido. It is said that the rebels had over fifty men killed in the engagement. The Spanish losses were six men wounded seriously and fifteen slightly.

It is reported that in the recent engagements between the Spanish troops and Maceo's forces in the Pinar del Rio Province the rebel leaders Llete, Vidal, Tarafa, and Julio Rodriguez were killed and Ducasse and Lucas wounded.

To show the contrast between the treatment accorded to rebel prisoners by the Spaniards and that shown to Spanish captives by the insurgent leaders, the following recent incidents are mentioned:

In the fight which Gen. Melguizo had with Gen. Maceo's forces a short time ago, Melguizo captured forty rebels, whom he ordered shot on the spot, and in the recent engagement between Maceo's troops and the Spaniards under Gen. Bernal, the latter caused twenty-two prisoners to be shot, including a beautiful girl and two older women. Bernal says that he saw one of these women hidden in the bush near by, and he paid no attention to her at first, believing she was a refugee, but after the fight was over a stray shot picked off one of his soldiers, when they all rushed on her, she killing seventeen before she was captured and killed.

This statement is positively true, as the facts were heard from the lips of Gen. Bernal in person when he was interviewed on his arrival at Havana, and confessed them, without shame, to all the reporters who silently listened to his "exploits."

With the forty men killed by Melguiso, there were four women and a child, but he does not know whether the child was abandoned in the woods or killed. They to force the women to tell them the whereabouts of Maceo and his plans, but the only words they got out of them were that the Spaniards were cowardly dogs, and this so enraged Melguiso that he ordered them shot immediately. They all died with the cries, "Vive Cuba Libre."

This affair and that of Bernal shooting twenty-two captives clearly show that the Spaniards continue their relentless butchery, and do not pardon a single man captured in the field, while the Cubans pursue an exactly contrary course, as the following recent case gives evidence:

Perico Delgado, commanding one of Maceo's brigades, in a fight captured a Lieutenant Colonel named Fabiancet, of Cuban birth, with nineteen soldiers of the line and seven volunters. The Lieutenant Colonel, on account of his extraction, and the seven volunteers were killed, but the nineteen regular Spanish soldiers were returned to Major Dolz of Melguiso's staff, after being disarmed.

THE WINDOM ORDERED TO SEA.

A Belief that She Is to Watch Filibustering Vessels.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Orders have been issued for the United States revenue cutter Windom, now attached to the Baltimore Station, to steam down the Chesapeake Bay on her way to sea. No one on board will know her destination until, when clear of land, Capt. William H. Hand will open sealed orders which have been in his possession since Saturday. This morning the Windom took on board her full capacity of coal, and stores of every kind needed for more than a very long cruise within the boundaries of her present station were hurried aboard.

There is no doubt in the minds of many who have followed the repeated efforts of President Cleveland to keep a strict surveillance over the filibustering expeditions which have been leaving the southern coast for Cuba that the sealed orders of the Windom contain instructions to Capt. Hand to proceed to Key West or to some other point along the Gulf coast, where he will be directed as to further movements.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin came over from Washington on Saturday, made an inspection of the Windom, and had a consultation with Capt. Hand. He expressed great satisfaction with the new steamer. The Windom is a new twin-screw steamer, with a speed of at least fifteen knots, and being of light draught, will be found efficient among the reefs of Florida and shallow places where, it is alleged, the filibustering expeditions hide men and ammunition until ready to be taken to Cuba. She has a battery of rapid-fire guns.

CONSUL GENERAL LEE COMING HOME

No Political Significance to His Leave of Absence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee has leave of absence from his post in Havana, and will return at once to his home in Virginia. As the result of this return, all sorts of Cuban rumors have become prevalent, but it is asserted to-night by an official of the State Department that such inferences are not justified. It is said that Gen. Lee returns to the United States solely on account of his health, and that he will go back to his post as soon as he recuperates from the effect of his residence on the island. It is denied that there is any political significance in his being granted leave of absence at this time.

The Three Friends Disappears.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 19.—The filibustering steamer Three Friends, which has been ostensibly looking for wrecks, escaped the revenue cutter Morrill, which has been following her since she left Wilmington, somewhere off Tybee last night. The Morrill lost track of her, and, not seeing her anywhere this morning, came into port here for coal and supplies.

THE PHILIPPINE REVOLT.

The Forces of the Rebels Increasing Rapidly Day by Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The steamer Peru, which arrived from the Orient to-day, brought some news of the revolution in the Philippines. The rebels now hold the Province of Cavite, are well organized, and have 8,000 Mauser rifles. The Spanish troops are afraid to venture into the interior until reinforcements arrive, lest the native troops should rebel. Chinese immigrants have suffered heavy loss, both of life and property. Some 100 prisoners were imprisoned by the Spaniards in a "black hole," and 50 died in one night.

Already the natural instinct of the native soldiers has been sufficiently shown. One day a regiment of the natives was parading. They were asked if they would fight for the Spanish Government, and their ready reply was that they would, but that they would certainly not kill one of their fellow-countrymen.

On another occasion a Spanish Captain and a half dozen of the native soldiers were turned out to quell a disturbance. Five of the natives were killed and the sixth then turned round, stabbed his officer to death, and joined the rebel forces.

The timidity of the Spanish officers to enter Cavite under these circumstances gives the rebel forces a splendid opportunity to gather in large numbers in the province and to get formidably armed and thoroughly organized. When all was in readiness for an attack they swooped down upon the convent at Imus, a few miles from the town of Cavite, and murdered all the friars who could not manage to escape, but how many were put to death is not known.

The Government still refrained from sending troops into the provinces, but four Spanish men-of-war bombarded Imus and other places where the movement of the rebel forces could be detected for several days, and the bombardment was still going on at the date of last advices. It does not appear to have done very much damage, as the shells fell short, and the rebels continued to hold their position. It is believed that the whole of the province is in the hands of the rebels, and each day's delay in dispatching troops there means so much loss of power to the Spaniards and an inestimable gain of power to the rebels, as the forces of the rebels are certain to be augmented with each success. They are said to have already slain hundreds in the interior.

In the immediate neighborhood of Manilla, but not in Manilla itself, there has been much fighting, and from all accounts the Government troops have been successful, but they have lost several of their officers, who were killed.

The new trial of the men captured on the filibustering schooner Competitor began to-day before an ordinary naval court-martial. Alfredo Laborde of New-Orleans, the leader of the party, and Owen Milton of Kansas were examined. Their evidence did not materially differ from that given at the previous trial, which resulted in the death sentence being imposed on the five prisoners, who, in addition to Laborde and Milton, are William Kanlea, an Englishman, and Elias Bedia and Teodore Maza, both Cubans. Consul General Lee was not present, he not having been advised that the trial would begin to-day.

The case of Leavett and Barnett was not called. They having been captured on shore, it is believed that they will be tried by a military court.

Nasugdu Captured by Spaniards.

MANILA, Oct. 19.—A Spanish battalion and a number of loyal natives have occupied the town of Nasugdu, which had been partly fortified by the rebels. The insurgents made a strong defense, and lost 114 of their number killed.

AN ANTI-TURKISH MEETING.

Mr. Gladstone Writes a Strong Letter Against Turkey.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A meeting, called for the purpose of protesting against the Turkish atrocities, was held in St. James's Hall, London, this evening, under the Chairmanship of the Right Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D. D., Bishop of Rochester. The hall was crowded to its fullest capacity.

A letter from Mr. Gladstone was read, in which the ex-Prime Minister declared that it would be a wild paradox to say that the enforcement of British treaty rights to stop the systematic massacres in Turkey would provoke hostilities from the powers. He added that it would be abandoning duty and prudence to advertise beforehand for the ears of the great assassin that British action was limited to what the most backward of the six powers deemed sufficient. If the fundamental distrust of Great Britain and the belief that she is pusuing a selfish policy in the Eastern Mediterranean caused some of the powers to be backward, that was a matter that deserved to be gravely considered.

A dispatch from Rome to The Daily News says that the Pope, in response to an appeal from Mgr. Azarian, Catholic Patriarch of Armenia, has sent a large sum of money for the relief of the distressed Armenians, morning he at once denounced it as a forgery, declaring that he had never written a word upon the subject to anybody.

To Release the Transvaal Raiders.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The St. James's Gazette says that the immediate release of Dr. L. S. Jameson and Major Sir John Willoughby, the Transvaal raiders who, with Major R. Grey, Col. H. F. White, Major R. White, and the Hon. Henry F. Coventry, were convicted of violating the Foreign Enlistment act and were sentenced to fifteen and seven months' imprisonment, respectively, is probable. Their release will be granted, the paper says, upon a medical report declaring that the state of their health is such that further imprisonment would be dangerous to them.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Judge Alfred C. Coxe of Utica is at the Hoffman.

—George C. Gorham of Washington is at the Gilsey.

—Bishop Henry A. Neely of Maine is at the Everett.

—Ex-Mayor John T. Glenn of Atlanta is at the Marlborough.

—Prof. William Henry Green of Princeton College is at the Buckingham.

—J. A. Becker of Milwaukee and E. A. Stonehill of Chicago are at the Plaza.

—Edward Mackey of Rochester and Alvah L. Terry of Louisville are at the Savoy.

—J. E. Gilchrist of Cleveland and J. H. Beale of Boston are at the Westminster.

—Gorham Hubbard, R. C. Heaton, and Charles A. Brown of Boston are at the Albemarle.

—J. C. Stubbs, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, is at the Windsor.

—William H. McDonald of Boston, W. H. Butler and James A. Shaw of Philadelphia are at the Astor.

—Bishop George Worthington of Omaha and Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Manhattan.

—G. E. Priest of Ithaca, M. V. Murtaugh of Albany, and James F. Ross of Utica are at the Park Avenue.

—Senator J. Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania and Senator James McMillan of Michigan are at the Holland.

—George F. Gately of St. Louis and A. E. Ford and Charles L. Adolph of Philadelphia are at the Normandie.

—Charles W. Soulas and E. S. Maguire of Philadelphia and Walter E. Ward of Albany are at the Union Square.

—Bishop George W. Peterkin of West Virginia and Prof. T. R. Lounsbury of New-Haven are at the St. Denis.

—Charles P. Holden of Pittsburg, Samuel A. Bigelow of Boston, and J. R. McDonald of Milwaukee are at the Netherland.

—Bishop William S. Perry of Iowa, ex-Gov. John W. Stewart of Vermont, and Judge Nathaniel Shipman of Hartford are at the Murray Hill.

—A. Drucker, Member of Parliament, of London; E. S. Clouston of the Bank of Montreal and Gen. John Moore, United States Army, are at the Waldorf.

—George B. Gallagher of Providence, A. D. Morgan and John F. Bolger of Boston, S. G. Stevens of Detroit, and James W. Smith and C. G. Johnston of Buffalo are at the Grand Union.

—Bishop William Croswell Doane of Albany, Bishop H. B. Whipple of Minnesota, Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, Bishop John H. White of Indiana, William H. Sutherland of Rochester, William Bettle of New-Jersey, Prof. A. Harkness of Providence, and the Rev. Canon W. Jones-Bateman of England are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Strouse Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Strouse, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. Stewart, laces; Hotel Vendome.

—Kirschbaum & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Kaufmann & Co., Richmond Va.; I. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

—Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Upson, Singleton & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Upson, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks, 120 Franklin Street.

—Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, dry goods, cloaks, 57 White Street.

—Alsop, Mosby, & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Wilkinson, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

—Bear & Brothers, Wilmington, N. C.; J. M. Bear, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Adam, Mildrum & Anderson, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Miller, silks, 120 Franklin Street.

—Adam, J. N. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Cruickshank, upholstery goods, 57 White Street.

—Hecht & Hecht, Baltimore, Md.; E. S. Hecht, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Edwards, E. W. & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. E. Edwards, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Philadelphia; S. Blumenthal, clothing; Hoffman House.

—Rothschild, Am & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Sauer, furniture, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Gladding, B. H. & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. Sheridan, ladies' ware; Hotel Imperial.

—White, R. H. & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. A. Payne, laces, 70 Green Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Seasongood, Stix, Kraus & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Seasongood, woolens; Holland House.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, dry goods, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Bush, underwear, 65 Wooster Street; Holland House.

—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. D. Fox, confectionery, 65 Wooster Street; Grand Hotel.

—Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; J. H. Groot; cloaks and suits; 83 Walker Street; Stuart House.

—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss S. Thal, fancy goods, 65 Wooster Street; Holland House.

—Collender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. Hood, linens, 120 Franklin Street.

—Adam, J. M. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Crumpson, dry goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Ambach, Burgunder & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens, 751 Broadway; Hoffman House.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. Jehan, gloves, 120 Franklin Street.

—Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Hotchkiss, domestics, 55 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; A. N. Lothrop, dry goods, 415 Broadway; Holland House.

—Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Wright, furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Fowler, dry goods, &c., 57 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

—Jordan Morse & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. P. O'Connor, cloaks and suits, 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, general dry goods; 340 Broadway; Hotel Metropole.

—Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. J. Gately, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

—Stix, Louis, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Gerwin, dress goods and shawls; 53 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

—Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; C. H. Lovin, cloaks and suits, 115 Worth Street; Barrett House.

—Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; E. Millhiser, piece goods, 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

—Roberts, John, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Ross, notions and fancy goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Robinson, J. M., Norton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; G. P. Walton, ladies and infants' wear, 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

—McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. Green, cloaks; B. Young, upholstery goods; Mr. Mosher, boys' clothing, 43 Leonard Street.

—Hargadine, The McKittrick-, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Ruenzi, white goods, linens, and laces; 115 Worth Street; Stuart House.

—Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, trimmings, ribbons; Miss L. Schuerman, millinery; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

CONFIDENCE IN URUGUAY.

England to Furnish Money for the New Port of Montevideo.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—An official cablegram to Consul General Murguiondo of Uruguay, from the President of that little republic, announces definitely the formation of a syndicate in England to furnish funds for the construction of the new port of Montevidio, and the work will be immediately commenced. This is the result of an effort which has for a long time excited the patriotic interest of Uruguay, Paraguay, and the Rio Platte country. The project involves the expenditure of about $15,000,000 gold, and when completed the port charges, which now amount to nearly $5 per ton, will be reduced one-half. Under the concession the Custom Houes receipts will contribute the interest on the loan, and go into the sinking fund to extinguish it.

In addition to this practical expression of confidence in Uruguay's stability and prosperous future, it is reported to the Consul General that the National Bank of Uruguay has been established with a paid-in capital of $10,000,000 gold.

MISS CALDWELL'S WEDDING.

Married in Paris to the Marquis des Monstriers-Merinville.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The marriage of Miss Mary Gwendolin Caldwell to the Marquis des Monstriers-Merinville took place this afternoon in the Church of St. Philippe du Roule, in this city. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. John L. Spalding, Roman Catholic Bishop of Peoria, assisted by the Rev. Father Cooke. The witnesses of the marriage on behalf of the bridegroom were his uncles, Counts Urbain and Marc des Monstriers-Merinville, and on behalf of the bride, Bishop Spalding, who is the guardian and administrator of the estate of Miss Caldwell, and Mr. John Carter. A number of distinguished guests were present.

Miss Caldwell will be remembered as the founder of the Divinity College of the Catholic University in Washington, and having been at one time engaged to marry Prince Murat, the engagement being broken off because of the Prince's exorbitant demands in respect of a marriage settlement.

Tynan Sails on the Saale.

CHERBOURG, Oct. 19.—The North German Lloyd steamer Saale, from Bremen, which sailed from Cherbourg for New-York at 6 P. M. yesterday, had on board 198 cabin and 213 steerage passengers. Among the cabin passengers are Mr. Hasley T. Proctor and family and Mr. T. B. Whitney of New-York; Mr. D. S. Loughran and family of Brooklyn, Mr. A. L. Rotch and family of Boston, Mr. J. G. Hill and family of Washington, Mr. S. M. McIntyre and wife of Philadelphia, Dr. Hayden Barnard and family of Chicago, Mr. August Dreier and family of Honolulu, and Mr. P. J. Tynan of New-York. The Saale will be due in New-York Monday morning next.

Herr Levy Stabbed to Death.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The story which was in circulation here yesterday and duly cabled that a fire had occurred in the residence of Herr Major Levy, a Berlin Councilor of Justice, Saturday night, resulting in the death of Herr Levy's children from suffocation, resolves itself into the fact that Herr Major Levy, President of the Berlin bar, was attacked by four men in his bedroom at his residence in Mohrenstrasse and stabbed to death, his wife at the same time being seriously wounded by the assassins, who escaped. There was no fire, as reported.

Says the Letter Is a Forgery.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—In its issue yesterday The Sunday Times asserted that Sir William Harcourt, whose name has been foremost among those mentioned as likely to succeed Lord Rosebery as the leader of the Liberal Party, has written a letter to an inquirer in which he said that he shared the general regret at Lord Rosebery's retirement. When the alleged communication was shown to Sir William Harcourt this

A NEW THEATRE OPENED.

THE MURRAY HILL A COMFORTABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSE.

Fine Performance by the Bostonians of a Musical Drama by Oscar Weil Called "In Mexico—1848"—Georgia Cayvan in "Squire Kate" at Palmer's—A New Irish Operetta at the Broadway Theatre—Various Other Changes of Bill.

The cream-white and gold interior of the new Murray Hill Theatre is pleasing, the architectural lines of the auditorium are particularly good, and the acoustics are excellent. The decorations are not of the higher artistic order, perhaps, but they are not at all offensive, and are in better taste than those of certain more pretentious playhouses.

The Murray Hill Theatre is on Lexington Avenue, just south of Forty-second Street; it was built by Robert Goelet and is leased to Frank B. Murtha, a veteran manager of "combination" theatres, who has made it his practice to do whatever he undertakes as well as it can be done. Mr. Murtha holds a twenty-years' lease of the new house, and we must all hope he will live to renew it. His system hereafter will include weekly changes of bill, and "popular prices." No fewer than twenty-three "attractions" are already booked for the present season.

The house was opened, though, by the Bostonians, a company of singers and actors who are not expected to appear at "popular prices," though their charges are always popular enough, judging by the crowds they draw. For the first fortnight the best seats in the new theatre will cost $1.50; after that $1 will be the top price.

Mayor Strong made a speech last night from the lower right-hand stage box, by way of dedicating the house. It was a well-meant speech, quite free from elaborate elocutionary effort. The Mayor was glad to be there, and he said so, though he did not look so while he was talking. He impressed upon the minds of his hearers the fact that the house was well built. Every rule of the Building Department had been complied with. It was thoroughly fireproof. The Mayor intimated his doubt that any other New-York theatre was quite so safe.

The new operetta or musical drama presented by the Bostonians under the somewhat repelling title, "In Mexico—1848," is a work of some distinction. As "A Wartime Wedding" it was sung in other cities last season, but it has since been condensed and, perhaps, improved. The play, by that persistent and habitual playwright, C. T. Dazey, is meritorious only insomuch as its story treats of elemental passion, that can be well expressed in music, and is comprehensible. The poverty of Mr. Dazey's language was never before made so plain. As a poet he is hopeless. Yet Oscar Weil, the composer, has used his feeble, redundant text to so good purpose, that at times people felt as if an American musician had arisen who could meet Mascagni and Massenet on their own ground.

A scene and duet, forming the climax of Act I., were remarkably strong and ingenious, and were so well rendered by Mr. Macdonald and Jessie Bartlett Davis that the audience grew very enthusiastic. A quintet at the close of Act II. rendered by the same singers, with Eugene Cowles, Hilda Clark, and William Philip, is also spirited and dramatic.

The performance was, of course, always capable in a musical sense, and, while not of extraordinary merit dramatically, was rarely depressing. Jessie Bartlett Davis composed the character of the wronged Mexican woman with her usual fine feeling for the picturesque, and acted it with good effect. Macdonald, as an audacious, heartless leader of guerrillas, was always formal and conventional, but not ineffective. The new tenor, Mr. Philp, is not yet a competent actor. Eugene Cowles, as a faithful half-breed, finally impelled to slay the brutal master he had so long worshipped, bore himself with unfailing seriousness and used his large voice so as to delight the audience.

In a certain sense, Hilda Clark was the heroine of the night. A large delegation from the New-York Athletic Club was there to do her honor. For her sake big floral pieces were handed over the footlights. She was a pretty picture in the simple gray frock of the convent pupil, and sang sweetly. Her rôle, however, is hardly one in which she can win great fame. The veteran, Barnabee, was a "Varmount" sutler, alert, nasal, and modestly amorous. His dry humor was appreciated. The chorus and orchestra were reasonably efficient.

There is, as has been said, genuine merit of no ordinary kind in much of Mr. Weil's music, and for two acts the piece, which is of a new sort for an American comic opera company, was very enjoyable, in spite of Mr. Dazey's poetry. His prose is good enough. But the interest diminished in Act III. As a matter of fact, no very glorious memories of the Mexican war are cherished by patriotic Americans, and the military sentiment fell rather flat. It seems that the work might be still further condensed and permanently retained in the Bostonians' repertory.

Ramon Falcon	William H. Macdonald
Felipe	Eugene Cowles
Don Diego	C. E. Landie
Manuel	Charles R. Hawley
Captain Harry Selden	William E. Philip
Ezra Stebbins	Henry Clay Barnabee
Tom Atkins	Charles Robinson
Larry Murray	John Walsh
Pat Burns	J. E. Miller
Shorty	Harry Dale
Sergeant Blake	David T. Moore
Mariquita Mason	Hilda Clark
Anita	Gracia Quive
Teresa	Jessie Bartlett Davis

MISS CAYVAN AS SQUIRE KATE.

The Rustic Drama of Robert Buchanan Revived at Palmer's Theatre.

Miss Cayvan presented Robert Buchanan's drama of rural life called "Squire Kate" at Palmer's Theatre last night, with a pretty and appropriate scenic dress. The performance of the play at the Lyceum Theatre is well remembered. Some changes have been made in the text, and some unessential scenes omitted for the present revival. The part of the miser—now well composed and effectively acted by George Woodward—has been shorn of some of its grotesqueness, and the wandering herb doctor has been reduced to a subordinate place.

The story of Kate's love, her sudden acquisition of a large fortune, her anger when she learns that the man of her choice has given his heart to another, her repentance and sacrifice, are all set forth as clearly as ever. The part lies well within the scope of Miss Cayvan's powers of expression, and her impersonation is natural and sympathetic, her delivery of the tirade in Act III. being as remarkable as ever for its sustained force and the cumulative effect of spontaneity.

The pictures of rural life are admirable in their color and harmonious vivacity. The merrymaking in the harvest field is well managed and untheatrical—as it should be. The performance, dramatically considered, is generally of a good quality. Besides Mr. Woodward, Florence Conron, who made her first appearance in a speaking part after a long novitiate at Daly's; Anne Sutherland, who played the clumsy farm servant well, and Mary Jerrold, who treated a very small rôle discreetly, deserve a word or two of praise. Kelcey's old part of the patient Geoffrey was taken by Mr. Atherley, and Orrin Johnson was the young lover. The audience, which filled the theatre, was attentive and sympathetic, and vehemently demonstrative after Miss Cayvan's strong scene:

Gaffer Kingsley	George Woodward
Geoffrey Doone	Frank Atherley
Georg. Heathcote	Orrin Johnson
Jasper Arundel	William Herbert
Mr. Nash	Albert Brown
Lord Silversnake	Lionel Barrymore
Dr. Dutton	Thomas Bridgeland
Jabez	Charles Thropp
Catherine Thorpe	Georgia Cayvan
Hetty Thorpe	Florence Conron
Amanda Jane	Anne Sutherland
Nancy	Winifred McCaull
Deborah	Mary Jerrold
Susan	Kate Ten Eyck

"BRIAN BORU" IS GOOD.

Not Good Enough, However, to be Sure of Success.

Considering that Mr. Julian Edwards, who composed the music of the romantic opera presented at the Broadway Theatre last evening, and Mr. Stanislaus Stange, who wrote its book, had to deal with a hero whose name, even when spelled with an "i," is just now connected with extremely modern history, it is difficult not to feel a good deal of surprised admiration at the adroitness with which they have manipulated him and still more at the kindliness of the audience in showing no disposition to jeer at the attempts of a king so named to take himself seriously. People who know things assert that in the word "Boru" there is a reference to cows acquired in a sort of sixteen-to-one fashion much in vogue among Irishmen and almost everybody else a thousand years ago, and such histories of that time as exist would seem to indicate that Brian was defeated at Clontarf, not on the cow issue at all, but because there didn't seem to be room enough in Ireland for a monarch who insisted on rushing over some dozen or twenty clearings at once, instead of imitating his fellow-potentates and confining his attention to one. In the same way, it seems probable that the new opera, if it does not succeed in winning popular favor, will meet its fate, not because its title suggests Nebraska, but because its authors tried to do too much.

It is only fair to say at once that they have done a good deal, and much of it decidedly well. For one thing, "Brian Boru" is a real opera and not a variety show or an athletic exposition. The story, while a bit complex, is comprehensible and of a kind to prove that the man who chose it has taste and sense. The scene is laid in an age which it has been agreed to call romantic, and the men and women whom Mr. Stange has resurrected from the legends in which they were buried have more than a little of what will pass for life. He has not bothered a great deal about archaeology, and yet there is not much that is ridiculously incongruous, and, except for some rather painful comic episodes, the action possesses a sort of dignity that will stand such superficial analysis as it is likely to receive.

The general impression left by the music to which Mr. Edwards has set Mr. Stange's mirth is pleasing, if not particularly strong. There is difficulty, even twenty minutes after the performance, in remembering just which parts of it had most to do with producing this sense of satisfaction, but that only shows that the music was properly subordinated to the action, and that it might much more easily have been worse than better.

As to the ultimate fate of "Brian Boru," nothing can be prophesied from the reception which it received last night. There was applause enough, but most of it was of the most unconvincing sort. There were two or three outbursts of obviously sincere approval, and it is likely that these will be more numerous with audiences more truly representing the public than did the people then present.

The performers were a competent set of singers and actors and they were dressed with judgment and generosity. Perhaps Amelia Summerville, who had the rôle of a somewhat elderly baby, made the most decided personal hit. Her costumes revealed in a most peculiar and remarkable way the progress which she is making toward graceful slenderness, and everybody noted with interest that the process has not yet been entirely successful, as had been supposed from her appearance in garments less youthful. Max Eugene, in the leading part, made a burly hero, and Samuel I. Slade, Bruce Paget, and Fred M. Marston were admirable lieutenants for such a chieftain. Amanda Fabris, as an English princess, trilled with a vigor that moved the audience to wild applause. The low comedy was intrusted to Richard F. Carroll and John S. Slavin. They had funny moments.

Brian Boru	Max Eugene
O'Donovan	Samuel I. Slade
O'Connor	Bruce Paget
Erina	Grace Golden
O'Reilly	Fred M. Marston
Johnny Dugan	John S. Slavin
Baby Malone	Amelia Summerville
Mona	Helen Brackett
Fairy Queen	Louise Margot
Banshee	Annie Cameron
Pat O'Hara	Richard F. Carroll
Elfrida	Amanda Fabris
Lord Edward	George O'Donnell
Fitz-Stephen	Tom Ricketts
Egbert	Alf. J. Lyman
Oswald	Fred Summerfield
Herald	John Hendrick
Athelstone	Ole L. Norman

Grand Opera House.

The entertainment offered at Mr. Pitou's popular west side theatre this week is an acrobatic farce called "A Night in the Circus." The real circus is introduced in Act III., when an excellent ring performance is given by Ernest Melville, Josie Ashton, Mamie Forepaugh, James R. Adams, Hines and Coulby, a trained elephant, and some ponies.

Harlem Opera House.

May Irwin was cordially received at the Harlem Opera House last evening, and the humor of Mr. McNally's farce, "The Widow Jones," was as heartily appreciated as ever. Miss Irwin mixed a silver fizz with the skill of a virtuoso and sang her darky songs with neat dexterity. She was supported in a lively fashion by John Rice, Joseph Sparks, Ada Lewis, and others.

Music Hall Notes.

—The Lumière cinematographe, exhibiting moving views as real as nature's self, is still on view at Keith's Union Square Theatre. Popular performers there are Edward M. Favor, Annie Myers, and Burt Shepard.

—The vividly lifelike pictures of the Biograph, the exquisite grace of the flying ballet, and a lively programme of song, dance, and acrobatism make up a noteworthy programme at Olympia Music Hall.

—At the Eden Musée, besides the many wax figures of notable persons, they have just put on exhibition an admirable bronze statue of the Loacoon. The Hungarian Band concerts are always enjoyable.

—At Koster & Bial's the nightly receipts are said to be enormous—for the Barrison sisters are there. Apart from their performance, the show is full of ability.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Harris—Potts.

Joseph S. Harris, the President of the Reading Railroad, was married yesterday morning to Miss Zella Potts of Germantown, Penn. The ceremony was performed at the residence of A. G. Paine, Jr., 47 West Forty-fifth Street. The bride was given away by her brother, W. Rockhill Potts.

Only the immediate members of the families of the contracting parties were present, and great effort was made to keep the matter quiet.

After the wedding breakfast the couple left on a special car for their new home in Philadelphia. The bride received several handsome presents.

Czar and Emperor to Meet.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The Emperor and Empress arrived at Wiesbaden to-day and will visit the Czar and Czarina at Darmstadt this evening. The Russian Emperor and Empress will return the visit at Wiesbaden to-morrow, when they will dine with the Kaiser and Kaiserin at the Schloss and attend a gala performance at the theatre in the evening.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—12:25 A. M.—145 West Houston Street, dwelling of Henry Allen; damage, $15.

—11:15 A. M.—278 West Street, Herman Wilkins's Hotel; damage, $100.

—1:15 P. M.—106 Allen Street; no damage.

—2:45 P. M.—562 West Thirty-ninth Street, tenement; G. Wiley, owner; damage, $200.

—5:35 P. M.—502 Cherry Street; Metropolitan Rubber Company factory; damage, $100.

—8:15 P. M.—119 West Twenty-fifth Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

—8:25 P. M.—Foot of King Street; lighter Maggie; damage, $25.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New-York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville Oct. 19.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

A Basis of Settlement Has Finally Been Reached in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 19.—The Manitoba delegates, who have been here for a week conferring with the Dominion Government in regard to the Manitoba school question, left for home to-day. The delegation have had several conferences with Mr. Laurier and his Ministers, and the whole matter was gone into at length. A basis of settlement was first reached, and then the details were thrashed out. This took time and hard work. The matter was pretty well closed on Saturday, but a short conference was held to-day, when the last touches were put on this troublesome question, and the Manitoba Ministers have said good-bye to Ottawa.

Mr. Cameron, the Provincial Secretary, left last night, and Messrs. McMillan and Watson were the only two Ministers present at to-day's conference. The terms of settlement will not be given out until Mr. Greenway and his full Cabinet have approved of them. This will take a couple of weeks, at any rate. It has, however, leaked out here that the settlement does away with the need of any remedial legislation or any federal legislation whatever. The whole matter will be transferred to the Province by order in council. Manitoba's national schools will be preserved, but arrangements will be made for giving religious instructions to Catholics, as well as Protestants, at the close of the school hours.

It is also understood that Catholic teachers will be engaged where they are necessary by reason of the pupils being Catholic. But in all cases teachers will have to be certificated. The settlement may not meet with favor among some ardent superters of separate schools, but all other parties will welcome the removal of the matter from Dominion politics in that Province.

SUPPOSED BURGLAR MAY DIE.

Kelly, Thought to Have Been Shot by Trujillo, Choked by Blood.

Frank Kelly, arrested in Roosevelt Hospital on Sunday with a gunshot wound in his throat and neck, and supposed to be the burglar that Joseph Trujillo shot in his house, in West Thirty-third Street, at 2 A. M. Sunday, will probably die. Coagulated blood clogs his windpipe, and he is in danger of suffocating. He is in Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Kate Kelly, the wife of the prisoner, and her friend Helen Troy, who were arrested on Sunday, were in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Mrs. Kelly was searchingly questioned. She said she did not know how her husband got hurt further than his statement that he had accidentally shot himself. She was committed as a witness.

Helen Troy, on her promise to appear in court when wanted, was released.

Police Captain Schmittberger found a photograph in the Rogues' Album yesterday that he said was that of Kelly. It was No. 3,717, and was that of a man named George Klauss, convicted of grand larceny in 1891, and sent to Sing Sing for eight years. He was released last August.

Joseph Trujillo secured from Capt. Schmittberger last night an indorsement to a permit to carry a pistol. He said that two female members of his family were ill with nervous prostration, and that his father had come home last evening very ill. The senior Trujillo is the editor of El Porvenir, a Cuban revolutionary paper.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station are indignant at the doctors of Roosevelt Hospital for disregarding the general alarm that had been sent out with regard to Kelly. All hospitals were notified to inform the police if a man called there with a bullet wound in his neck. Kelly was at the hospital for several hours before the detectives found him, and he might easily have escaped.

HAD TO BEACH ALSENBORN.

Steamer Peconic Rammed a Hole in the Freight Ship.

Through a mistaken interpretation of signals, there was a collision in the Narrows at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, between the inward-bound steam freighter Alsenborn, which belongs to the New-York and Baltimore Transportation Line, and the

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Auction Transactions Which Are Set Down for To-day.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Mrs. E. Kohnert to M. Feinberg, at $31,000, the five-story tenement 188 Orchard Street, 25 by 75 by 88.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 315 East Fifty-third Street, north side, 176.8 feet east of Second Avenue, 19.2 by 100.5, two-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,703.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Guy, referee, 16 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 216 feet west of Central Park West, 21 by 102.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling with stone front. Due on judgment, $18,830.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sales, two actions, Guy Richards, referee, 329 and 331 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, beginning 228.4 feet west of First Avenue, each 28.4 by 102.2, two four-story brick dwellings, with stone front. Due on judgment on each, $10,115.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, two actions, John Hone, Jr., and Henry D. Macdona, referees, respectively, 88 and 90 Lewis Street, east side, beginning 125 feet south of Stanton Street, 20 by 100 and 25 by 100, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store and three-story brick building in rear of No. 88, and three-story brick tenement in rear of No. 90. Due on judgment on No. 88, $4,590; due on judgment on No. 90, $5,205.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, leasehold premises, 647 and 649 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, three-story brick factories. Due on judgment, $3,443.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 500 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a two-story brick stable, by Isidor and Nathan Straus, 200 Sixth Avenue, owners; cost, $20,000.

Sixth Avenue, west side, 84 feet north of Second Street, for a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, by Andrew Wood of 528 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner; cost, $3,200.

Webster Avenue, west side, 43 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for two two-story frame dwellings and stores, by St. Peter Leckler of 680 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $5,000.

Jerome Street, south side, 381.9 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, by Mary B. Haulck of 56 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; cost, $2,240.

Hampden Street, southwest corner of Aqueduct Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by William D. Reck of 314 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; cost, $5,500.

No. 17 Broome Street, southwest corner of Mangin Street, alterations to a two-story and attic frame stable and shed, by Thomas Drake of New-Rochelle, owner; cost, $150.

Nos. 10 and 12 Montgomery Street, alterations to a six-story brick store and workshop, by Solomon Alker, 9 Montgomery Street, owner; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Union Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, (to be moved to east side of Tinton Avenue, 231 feet north of George, or One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street,) by Charles P. Spencer of 1,186 Tinton Avenue, owner; cost, $700.

Cross Street, south side, 50 feet west of Main Street, alterations to a one-story boathouse and pavilion, by Philip Flynn of City Island, owner; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 19.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 175 ft s of 167th St, 27.10x100x28.4x100; Francis E. Brugmann, as executor, to Albert F. Brugmann $8,000

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 50 ft w of 143d St, 8.6x irregular; Francis J. Schmugg to Adolph Becker 1

SOUTH HALF LOT 19, map, land Oak Tree plot; Walker C. Smith and wife to John H. Corwin 1

LOT 64, map of Section A, Vyse estate; John E. Quinn and wife to James Quinn. 1,250

LOT 19, map of Mount Eden, 50x100; Thomas O. Woolf and others to Jacob C. Muller 155

FORD ST, n w, 325 ft w of Webster Av, 45x100; Isabel Fawcett to Alfred J. Pauley 1,325

8TH AV, w s, Lot 20, map of Mount Eden, 50x100; Robert Slurmwald and wife to Jacob Muller 1

3D AV, w s, part of Lot 72, map of Morrisania; Peter Herrmann and wife to Henry Holding 1

183D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; the Northern Improvement Company to Ernest R. Eckley 2,200

MORRIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x134.4x50x137.7; Albert O. Smith and wife to John H. Corwin 1

156TH ST, n s, 100.8 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Mercantile Co-operative Bank to Ellen F. Cary and another 1

SUBURBAN ST, n s, 221.8 ft e of Anthony Av, 50x100; Anna E. Woolsey to William D. Troxell 3,000

LEROY ST, n s, 315.6 ft e of Hudson St, 21.8x100; Samuel Crook to Providence Giglio 1

SAME PROPERTY; Silvestro Giglio and wife to Samuel Crook 1

7TH AV, 479; Henry Aking to Theresa Solomon 10

47TH ST, n s, 600 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.4; Frank M. Hemphill to Anna S. Hemphill 1

79TH ST, 226 West, Margaret J. Mace to Mary F. Hopkins 25,250

115TH ST, 54 East; Lilley R. Stern to Caroline Stern 1

GOERCK ST, 11; Sophia D. Gridley to Eugene Jones and another 2

SAME PROPERTY; Robert F. Wilson and others to Eugene Jones and another 1

10TH AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 54th St, 25x100; Dirk C. F. Janssen to Mary Janssen. 1

65TH ST, s s, 218 ft n of 5th Av, 22x100.5; Charles L. Bernheim and wife to Charles H. Truax 100

96TH ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 45x100.11; 96th St, s s, 45 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100.8; 94th St, s s, 255.2 ft e of 4th Av, 76.6x100.8; 94th St, s s, 331.8 ft e of 5th Av, 0.6 2-3x100.8; Frederick A. Libbey and wife to Jonas M. Libbey 1

BRIGGS AV, s e s, 303.8 ft n e of Travers St, 25x125; Max Myers to Margaret Campbell 1

90TH ST, 161 East; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Sophia Mayer and another 1

87TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.8; Trustees of Columbia College to Eliza Bossong 8,400

90TH ST, n s, 216.1 ft w of 4th Av, 19.6x100.8; William C. Breed, referee, to Rosina Vollhart 4,025

DRIVE or BOULEVARD, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x25; John J. Gibbons and wife to Elizabeth C. Stilgebauer

WEST END AV, n w corner of 97th St, 50x100; Solomon R. Jacobs to Solomon R. Jacobs 10

WEST END AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 97th St, 50x100; Solomon R. Jacobs to E. F. Baldwin 24,000

CONVENT AV, w s, 74.9 ft s of 144th St, 25.2x94.8; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to James Stokes 18,000

LANE adjoining land of Robert R. Morris, at Throgg's Neck, contains 27 acres; also land under water on Long Island Sound, in front of adjoining land of Lawrence Waterbury, contains 3 1-10 acres; also other land adjoining, under water, contains about 4 82-100 acres; also other lands under water, adjoining, containing 1 36-100 acres; also all estate of Lawrence Waterbury; Kate A. Waterbury to Collis P. Huntington 59,776

EDWARDS AV, s e corner of Marrin St, 50x100; Seton Homestead Land Company to Daniel Foley 1,400

BALCOM AV, e s, 58 ft s of Lotting St, 25x100; same to Camilla Sailing 500

97TH ST, n w corner of Avenue C, 205x216, to 8th St, Unionport; Michael McLoughlin to Henry T. Henning

13TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of Avenue E, 25x108; William J. Driscoll to James F. Carlin 150

AVENUE E, w s, extends from 8th to 9th St, 216x205; Henry J. Henning to Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Family 7,000

16TH AV, n s, part of Lot 302, map of Wakefield; Mary L. Hilliker to Mary L. Conkley 1

16TH AV, n s, part of Lot 302, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Mary L. Halliday to John L. Hilliker

16TH AV, n s, part of Lot 302, same map; Mary L. Hilliker to Amelia A. Reynolds. 1

Recorded Leases.

YULIANO, Raffaele, to Vito Lougobardi; 329 East 114th St, 5½ years $1,320

SCHUBACK, John, to William Beckmann; 600 Columbus Av, store, apartments, &c., 5 years 2,800–3,000

CARHART, Helen, to Paul H. Zagot; Amsterdam Av, near 83d St, store, &c., 5 years 1,400–1,600

BUTTENWIESER, Laemmelein, and another, to Filippe Muzzi; 160 Mott St, 4 11-12 Years 1,800

SAME and another to Alexander De Giacomo; 9 Thompson St, 10 years and 7 months 2,900

MORETTE, Joseph, as executor, &c., to Daniel Morette and wife; 71 West 55th St, 2 years and 11 months 2,100–2,300

LOUW, Hyman, and another to United States of America, by William L. Wilson, Postmaster General, 3d Av, near 86th St., room and part of basement for Station K, five years 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

AUSTIN, Susan A., to Charles Wurster; n s of 109th St, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 21 year $1,000

BINGHAM, William H. and James, and wives to George G. De Witt; s w corner of St. Nicholas Place and 152d St, 1 year 5,000

SAME to Charles McBurney and others, trustees for Frances M. Symo; St. Nicholas Place, s w corner of 152d St, 5 years 50,000

SAME to Edward Fredrich, trustee; same property, 1 year 25,000

BALDWIN, Elbert F., to Solomon R. Jacobs; w s of West End Av, 50.11 ft n of 97th St, 1¼ years 2,000

BOSSONG, Eliza, to the Trustees of Columbia College of New-York; s s of 87th St, 190 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years

BOEHN, Ferdinand, and wife to Adrian H. Jackson; 10 Manhattan St, 1 year 1,500

BYRNE, John, and wife to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of 1st Av, 30 ft n of 1st St, installments 1,750

BIRDSALL, Addie L., and another to Elizabeth A. Wright; n s of 128th St, 264 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years 5,000

CHAMBERS, Ellen M., to Frederick Gebhard; w s of Bathgate Av, 32.9 ft s of old s s of 180th St, 1 year 1,000

CARY, Ellen F., and another to Mercantile Co-operative Bank; n s of 156th St, 100.8 ft w of Elton St, installments 9,500

ECKLEY, Ernest R., to the Northern Improvement Company; s s of 183d St, 275 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years 2,300

SAME to Sara D. Bonfils; n s of 183d St, 275 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years 2,300

FLURI, George, and another to trustees of Katherine Fluri, to Robert Roethlisberger, executor of Edward Eggimann; s s of 149th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 14,000

FERRIS, Eliza A., to George F. Hill; s s of 54th St, 140 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year 500

HALLOCK, William F., to Louisa C. Miller; e s of White Plains Av, Lot 79 of map of New Village of Jerome, 3 years 1,500

HENNING, Henry I., to Michael McLaughlin; w s of Avenue C, extends from 8th St to 9th St, Unionport, 5 years 4,400

HARTSINCK, William, and wife to Hermena Van Wyck; s s of Kinsella Av, 101.4 ft s of Bronxdale Av, 3 years 1,000

HUNTINGTON, Collis P., to Kate A. Waterbury; tract of land at Throgg's Neck, on s s of lane running between land formerly of Robert R. Morris and Augustus F. Van Cortlandt, 2 years 53,894

JEX, Isabella, to The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 54th St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 40,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, and wife to Jane E. Osthout; n s of 90th St, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 20,000

HANSSON, Ola, and wife to Jordan L. Mott Iron Works; n s of 164th St, 169 ft w of Edgecombe Av, demand 1,500

KILPATRICK, Edward, and wife to the Riverside Bank; n s of 68th St, 50 ft e of Columbus Av 10,000

LOCKWOOD, Frank P., and wife to Frederick Hoffman; e s of Anthony Av, 50.3 ft s of 180th St, 3 years 3,000

MURRAY, Agnes, to The Seamen's Bank for Savings, New-York; s s of 46th St, 290 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 5,000

McNALLY, Harry, and wife, to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 118th St, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 161 and 163 East 118th St, 1¼ years 31,000

McKIBBEN, James, and wife, to Josephine N. Cowperthwait, guardian of Frederick N. Cowperthwait; 540 Broome St, 1 year 20,000

SAME to Marguerite Pelissier; same property, 1 year 12,000

REILLY, Michael, and wife, to Martin J. Earley; 105th St, n w corner of Melrose Av, 18 months 10,000

HILLGEBAUER, Elizabeth, to John J. Gibbons; public drive or boulevard, n w corner 97th St, 1 year 29,000

SHIRMER, Charles D., to Lavinia Cudlipp; Lots 3 and 4, map of Laconia Park, 3 years 400

SMITH, Charles W. Sr., and wife, to the New-York Savings Bank; s s of 44th St, 320 ft w of 9th Av, 3½ years 6,000

SHERWOOD, Charles K., Willard P. Beach, and Clarence W. and Anna M. Beach; 139 and 141 Franklin St, 3 years 50,000

MENDELSON, Louis, and Joseph Levy and wives, to the executors of William Hemsen, deceased, w s of Jefferson St, 50 ft n of Monroe St, 52, 3 years 31,000

MOFFAT, Patrick, and Edward Gadd and wife, to John Roth; Cherry St, 419½, 1 year 4,000

SPENENHEIMER, David, and wife, to Sophie V. Minisian; s s of 92d St, 38 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 500

STEWART, Mary J., and Theodore L. Mauderson, executors, and others; s s of 85th St, 144 ft w of Av A, 2 months 1,015

TROXELL, William D., to Anna E. Woolsey; n s of Suburban St, 221.8 ft e of Anthony Av, 1 year 1,750

TARPY, Mary A., to Harry Overington; n s of 142d St, 83.4 ft w of Morris Av, 6 months 500

VAN BUREN, Robert, to William F. Gardiner; w s of 6th Av, 49.4 ft s of 40th St, 693, 2 years 5,000

WALCOTT, Alfred F., to Elias Asiel of Asiel & Co.; s s of 26th St, 150 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 21,000

WILSON, John J., and wife to Kate C. Duckworth; e s of Perry Av, 200 ft s of Scott Av, demand 250

Assignments of Mortgages.

DODD, Gertrude, to Rachel B. Dodd $2,000

KICHLER, Magdalena, executrix of John Eichler, to Charles Heideloff 4,000

FRIEDLAND, Henry L., executor, to James Dalrymple 8,000

FORD, Emily L., to Frederick A. Snow 1

HALL, Ernest, executor of Silas D. Gifford, to Jessie Gifford 1

JAMES, D. Willis, to William H. Boyer 14,000

JONES, Mary M. and Eleanor M., executors, &c., of Mary T. Jones, to Mary M. Jones 1

QUEENS COUNTY BANK to Peter and Nicholas P. Young 25,000

RIEHL, John and George, to F. B. Hawkins & Co. 2,500

RAYNOR, Benjamin F., Jr., to Henry C. Raynor 6,000

SNOW, Frederick A., to the State Trust Company 30,000

BENJAMIN, Lucy, to Louisa C. Miller 550

GOLDSCHMIDT, Julius, to Emile H. Roth 10,000

SAME to same 3,750

HURTT, Frank D., to Leonidas H. Hurtt. 14,000

ROTH, Emile H., to Julius Goldschmidt. 10,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles A., to Harriet E. Milne 195

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Atlantic Trust Company, guardian for Susie I. and Sarah Lord 14,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Emily L. Ford 1

SAME to Henry W. Ford, trustee 1

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company to Isaac E. Gates 40,763

Lis Pendens.

TRAVERS ST and Creston Av, s w corner, 25x102.10x25.9x99.7; Jerome Av and Travers St, e s corner, 20.7x95.9x25x85.7; Creston Av, e s, 586.3 ft n of Wellesley St, 22.4x131.3x100x130.2; Creston Av, e s, 816.6 ft n of Wellesley St, 50.1 x57.1x52.5x38.10; Hartmann F. Gundrum against Martin Simons and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

36TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Leonard D. Greenhall against Theresa Dachtera and others, (action to set aside deed.)

119TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Robert Sewell against August C. Fransioli and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

26TH ST, n s, 30 ft e of 5th Av, 36x112.10; 28th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Mary C. Pomeroy against Jane E. Pomeroy and others, (partition.)

40TH ST, s s, 114.6 ft w of 7th Av, 14.3x98.9; Virginia W. Campbell, trustee, against A. Cunningham Taylor, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

20TH ST, 48 West; Knickerbocker Trust Company against Florestine Stanfield and others, (specific performance.)

149TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 100x99.11; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Carrie E. Magee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

73D ST, s s, 385.8 ft e of West End Av, 19.4x102.2; Fanny Biden against Walter Geer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 75 ft n of Freeman St, 50x80; Salvatore Guerriera against Olsten Brothers, owners; Urbano Castelluccio, contractor $26

SAME PROPERTY; Gaetano Ralto against same 12

SAME PROPERTY; Lingi Gerwin against Olsten Brothers, owners and contractors. 26

CHERRY ST, 230; Barnett Aronson against Herman Wertheim, owner and contractor 155

75TH ST, 241 East; Lawrence Shannon against Nathan Bass, owner; Shannon, Roach & Gannon, contractors 45

SAME PROPERTY; James Murphy against same 99

MADISON AV, s w corner of 102d St, 102x70; Schnatz & Mossath against the estate of Julius Lipman, owner, and A. F. Dolle, contractor 468

81ST ST and West End Av, n e corner, 127.5x102.2; Herman Swartz against Walworth Ward, owner; Wm. J. Merritt & Co., contractors 81

MADISON AV and 31st St., n w corner, 49.7x95; same against William J. Merritt & Co., owners and contractors. 2,255

MORRIS AV and 148th St, s w corner, 100x100; Union Stove Works against Josephine Hunter, owner; Abraham Yost, contractor 414

18TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of White Plains Road, 90x114; George Bonavia on Michael J. Egan to John Lanzer 1,037

3D AV, 145; McLoughlin & Mitchell on W. E. Kruger & Co. to American Lumber Company 40

BROOME ST, 510; James McKibbin and Joseph N. Cowperthwait to Marguerite Pelessier 16,000

East Liberty Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 19.—Cattle—Market slow; prime, $4.30@$4.50; good, $4.10@$4.30; thin, $3.75@$4; fair, $3.40@$3.70; common, $2.75@$3.40; bulls, stags, and cows, $2@$3.40; bologna cows, $5@$15; fresh cows and springers, $20@$45. Hogs—Market active; Yorkers slow; medium, $3.55@$3.60; fair to best Yorkers, $3.50@$3.55; common to fair Yorkers, $3.40@$3.45; heavy, $3.40@$3.60; pigs, $3@$3.25; roughs, $2.50@$3.10. Sheep—Market dull and 10c lower; prime, $3.30@$3.40; good, $3.15@$3.25; fair, $2.60@$2.90; common, $1.75@$2.25; culls, 50c@$1.25. Lambs—Choice, $4.20@$4.40; common to good, $3@$4; veal calves, $5@$5.00; heavy and thin calves, $3@$3.50.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 844—The United States vs. The American Bell Telephone Company et al.—The Standard Telephone Company granted leave to file a brief.

No. 429—James Dyer vs. The United States, and

No. 497—John F. Bushnell vs. Cyrus A. Leland, receiver, &c.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for the 7th day of December.

No. 508—Mollie Kee et al. vs. The United States, from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas.—Judgment reversed, upon confession of error.

No. 522—L. I. Rosencrans vs. The United States.

No. 536—James Mills vs. The United States.

No. 551—Herman Keck vs. The United States.

No. 578—Jess Nofire et al. vs. The United States.

No. 579—C. L. Addington vs. The United States.

No. 588—Frank Carver vs. The United States.

No. 590—The Warner Valley Stock Company vs. Hoke Smith, Secretary, &c., et al.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for the 7th of December.

No. 562—The Inter-State Commerce Commission vs. The Alabama Midland Railway Company et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for the third Monday of January, 1897.

No. 601—E. H. Hubbard, assignee, &c., vs. J. Kennedy Tod et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit granted.

No. 615—Caroline M. Forsythe vs. the City of Hammond et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit granted.

No. 622—The County of Mercer, Ky., vs. The Provident Life and Trust Company, &c.—Writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit granted.

No. 17—William Henry vs. The Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi; dismissed with costs, on the authority of Jacobs vs. George, 150 United States, 415.

No. 20—Henry T. Tucker vs. Gordon McKay, Trustee, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts; dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Smith vs. McKay, 161 U. S., 355.

No. 625—Warren E. Price vs. The United States.—Cause advanced and assigned for the third Monday of January, 1897.

No. 495—Albert L. France et al. vs. The United States.—Reassigned for the 9th of November next.

No. 319—The United States vs. The Union Pacific Railway Company et al.—Reassigned with Nos. 321 and 322 as one case for the 9th day of November next.

No. 447—E. W. Agnew vs. The United States—Reassigned for Nov. 9 next.

No. 57—The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. J. O. Tyler, from the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia—Dismissed with costs.

No. 152—R. J. Dailey and others vs. The State of Ohio, from the Supreme Court of Ohio—Dismissed with costs.

No. 284—Charles W. Nordstrom vs. The State of Washington—Reassigned for Nov. 30 next.

No. 25—William G. Ford and others vs. The Delata and Pawnee Company and others—Argument continued for the appellees and concluded for the appellants.

No. 375—Sandy White vs. The United States—Submitted.

No. 37—The United States vs. Alfred H. Elliott and others—Argument commenced for the appellant, continued for the appellees, and concluded by Assistant Attorney General Dodge for the appellant.

Calendar for Tuesday: Nos. 52, 49, 46, 58, 60, 356, (and 357,) 314, 410, (and 411,) 412, (and 413,) 415, and 344.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

2—Finn vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company. 3—Callanan vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6—Ireland vs. New-York Recorder Company. 22—Di Freitas vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 30—Connor vs. Williamson. 33—Davis vs. Brown. 34—Davis vs. Mollenhauer. 35—Mackeown vs. Van Fleet. 36—Westworth Gypsum Company vs. Washington. 37—First National Bank of Wilmington vs. Wilson. 38—United States vs. Weill. 39—Ringelman vs. Masucci. 40—Trowbridge vs. Baker. 41—Sanborn vs. Hoffman. 42—Loewenthal vs. National Credit Insurance Company. 43—Clayton vs. Texas and Pacific Railway. 44—Forwood vs. same. 45—Heineken vs. same. 46—De Pontbriand vs. Wigginton Bridges & Roberts Printing and Publishing Company. 48—United States vs. North American Commercial Company. 49—Same vs. Baumert. 50—Talbot vs. Press Publishing Company. 51—Kennedy vs. Henry. 52—Heininger vs. Booth. 53—Porteous vs. Walker. 54—Jayne vs. Scribner. 55—McGill vs. Holmes B. & H. 56—Pacifico vs. McCullough. 57—Mooney vs. Concordia Loan and Trust Company. 58—United States vs. Van Wezel. 59—Same vs. same. 60—Same vs. same. 61—Same vs. same. 62—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 110, Postoffice Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

1—Frankfort Whisky Process Company vs. Mill Creek Distilling Company. 2—City of Carlsbad vs. Schultz. 3—Holly vs. Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church in United States of America. 4—Bogardus vs. Grace. 5—Same vs. same. 6—Hummel vs. Guggenheim. 7—Huber vs. same. 8—Beyer vs. same. 9—Alder vs. same. 10—Reechenbach vs. same. 11—Goldy vs. same. 12—Thompson and Norris Company vs. California Vintage Company. 13—Rogers vs. Fitch. 14—H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company vs. Robertson. 15—Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company vs. Finlay Brothers. 16—North British Rubber Company, Limited, vs. Jandorf. 17—Aikin vs. Colorado River Irrigation Company. 18—Carroll vs. Goldschmidt. 19—Matthews & Willard Manufacturing Company vs. Hogg. 20—Same vs. same. 21—Burton Electric Company vs. Union Railway. 22—Same vs. same. 23—Lilienthal vs. Druckleib. 24—Harris vs. Bernstein. 25—Annerman vs. Sanford. 26—Hilson Company vs. Foster. 27—Baker & Co., Limited, vs. Sanders. 28—Same vs. same. 29—Maliory vs. Mackaye. 30—Mackaye vs. Maliory. 31—Kittel vs. Augusta, Tallahassee Gulf Railroad. 32—Regina Music Box Company vs. Ballin. 33—Union Pacific Railway vs. Schiff. 34—Hostetter vs. Sommers. 35—Buck vs. Timoney. 36—Steel Clad Bath Company vs. Lane & Co. 37—Same vs. Davison. 38—Same vs. Beck Brothers & Co. 39—Amolin Chemical Company vs. Kleinert Rubber Company. 40—Sessler vs. Borchardt. 41—Shaw Electric Crane Company vs. Shriver. 42—Hayden vs. Williams. 43—Janowitz vs. Levison. 44—J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. Shane Manufacturing Company. 46—Covert vs. Traners Brothers Company. 47—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c. 48—Wire vs. Farrelly. 49—Hayden vs. Chemical National Bank. 50—Colley vs. Schwartz. 51—Goodenough vs. Cary. 52—Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia vs. Wickes. 53—J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. McShane. 54—National Button Works, Limited, vs. Wade. 55—Kerr vs. Deitsch. 56—Allee vs. Graves. 57—Benedict vs. Moore and Guaranty Trust Company. 58—Same vs. Moore. 59—Newcomb vs. Murray. 60—Berry vs. Hallenbeck. 61—Everett vs. same. 62—Hohorst vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 63—National Meter Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie. 64—Fisher vs. Graves. 65—Boston and Maine Railroad and others vs. Graves. 66—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. New-York, Elmsford and White Plains Railway. 67—Raymond vs. Hogan. 68—Frankfort Whisky Process Company vs. Mill Creek Distilling Company. 69—Baker & Co. vs. Sanders. 70—Boston and Maine Railroad vs. Graves. 71—Fisher vs. Graves. 72—Same vs. same. 73—Boston and Maine Railroad vs. Graves. 74—Healy vs. Knapp. 75—Boston and Maine Railroad vs. Graves. 76—Fisher vs. Graves. 77—Same vs. same. 78—Boston and Maine Railroad vs. Graves. 79—Maloy vs. Duden. 80—Goddard vs. Rhoads. 81—Provident Life and Trust Company vs. Coffin. 82—Penton Metallic Manufacturing Company vs. Chase. 83—Lowenfeld vs. Curtis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64, Postoffice Building, at 10 A. M. Motions.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Martha Kerry, appellant, vs. J. F. Dimon et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal or to put cause on present calendar; Aust.n G. Fox for motion, T. F. Friend opposed.

The People ex rel. The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction vs. William Cullen, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal; Percy McElrath for motion; Payson Merritt opposed.

Lawrence Mullen vs. Town of Rockland, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal; George H. Carpenter for motion; A. C. Tennant opposed.

C. F. Pond, as receiver, vs. Salamanca National Bank, appellant; William H. Wiler vs. F. L. Goodsell.—Motions to dismiss appeal submitted.

William Haux, as executor, et al. vs. Dry Dock Savings Institution, appellant.—Motion to prefer submitted.

The following appeals from orders were argued: People ex rel. Washington Mills Company vs. State Controller Roberts, appellant.—Argued by G. D. B. Hasbrouck, Deputy Attorney General, for appellant, George W. Wickersham for respondent.

In matter of appraisal of estate of George Kemp.—Argued by Treadwell Cleveland for appellant, Emmet R. Olcott for respondent.

People ex rel. Lawyers' Surety Company of New-York vs. D. Edgar Anthony, appellant.—Argued by Henry T. Sanford for appellant, Carlisle Norwood for respondent.

People ex rel. George Edwards, appellant, vs. Abraham Tappan et al., Commissioners of Parks.—Argued by A. D. Pape for appellant, Corporation Counsel Scott for respondents.

People ex rel. Railway Advertising Company vs. State Controller Roberts, appellant.—Argued by Attorney General Hancock for appellant, L. G. Reed for respondent.

Erwin Davis, appellant, vs. Ellen S. Cornue.—Argued by W. S. Logan for appellant, C. E. Rushmore for respondent.

First National Bank of Hoosick Falls, appellant, vs. T. J. Wallace et al.—Argued by George E. Greene for appellant, no one appearing for respondent; order reversed, with costs.

In matter of application of American Fine Arts Society, appellant, vs. New-York City Tax Commissioners.—Argued by Julien T. Davies for appellant, Corporation Counsel Scott for respondent.

H. F. Koepke vs. Lucy A. Bradley et al., Louis Dreyer, appellant.—Submitted.

The Court of Appeals daily calendar for Tuesday is Nos. 696, 590, 674, 640, 641, 673, 645, 663.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey; O'Brien, and Ingraham, J. J.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

67—Raymond vs. Hogan. 50—American Grocery Company vs. Hevenor. 59—Katz vs. Raiser. 42—Baker vs. George. 14—Matter of Spaulding. 68—Gibson Electric Company vs. Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. 73—Schauts vs. Oakman. 16—People ex rel. Masterson vs. Martin. 47—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 22—New-Haven Steamboat Company vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company. 54—Kennedy vs. McKane. 17—People ex rel. Jordan vs. Martin. 71—McGuire vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 66—Weber vs. same. 64—Smith vs. Prudential Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—or the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions—I—Wright vs. Board of Inspectors Twenty-sixth Election District, Thirty-third Assembly District. 2—Calendar vs. Calendar. 3—Mack vs. Mack. 4—Cuperman vs. Heerwagen. 5—Sands vs. McGinn. 6—People, &c., vs. Berkowitz. 7—Raby vs. Mendelson. 8—Simon vs. Davis. 9—Matter of Gildemeester. 10—Zimmermann vs. Blarius. 11—Matter of Levy. 12—Bells Asbestos Company vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 13—Matter of Trustees of Recamier Manufacturing Company. 14—People, &c., vs. Walsh. 15—New-York City Baptist Mission Society vs. Tabernacle Baptist Church. 16—Darragh vs. Ryan. 17—Ridgway vs. Stayner. 18—Gebbard vs. Aby. 19—People, &c., vs. Willer. 20—Same vs. Peck. 21—Langdon vs. Doubleday. 1289—Kirkegaard vs. Bergmann. 9567—Treffenberg vs. Hindmann. 9278—Frazier vs. Thorne. 7817—Barnes vs. United Life Insurance Company. 8535—Waddell vs. Fels. 9773—Cars vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5905—Svensson vs. The Mayor, &c. 3234—Myers vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts, III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

2696—Orr vs. Union Railway Company. 3114—Sullivan vs. Soltan. 9844—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9846—Cooper Manufacturing Company vs. De Forest. 9847—Egbert Woolen Mills vs. same. 3191—Heim vs. Stanley. 1100—Ferrer vs. The Mayor, &c. 2365—Panker vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 2776—Vandegrift vs. Cowles's Engineering Company. 3455—Carrington vs. North Augusta Land Company. 3469—Cafre vs. Lockwood. 3471—Ladenburg vs. Pings. 3478—Wilson vs. Sire. 3487—Foley vs. Central Cross Town Railroad Company. 3489—Martin vs. Hatton. 3492—Mosheim vs. Gillen Printing Company. 3592—Warren vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3596—Mendelsohn vs. Woolsey. 3599—Storius vs. Schermerhorn.

Highest number reached in regular call 4103.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Gieg-erich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

1975—Barker vs. Brewster. 2802—Fire Department vs. Stanton. 1053—Gannon vs. McGuire. 2621—Kling vs. Haas. 3202—Union Stove Works vs. Klingman. 2782—Zimmerman vs. McMahon. 3018—Oldenschlager vs. Knabe. 3373—Basso vs. Basso. 3383—McEvoy vs. Westerfield. 3415—Cohen vs. Evans. 2635—Burns vs. Burns. 2607—Mead vs. Mead. 2995—Reefing vs. Rosenstein. 2996—La Manna vs. Weingarten. 3485—Moran vs. Moran. 2847—Mertens vs. Schults. 3506—Mangan vs. Mangan. 3563—Zemach vs. Zemach.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3604.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated Railway cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(

ATHLETIC GAMES AT PRINCETON

Annual Track Association Meeting Held Yesterday.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—The eleventh annual fall handicap games of the Princeton Track Association were held this afternoon. Conditions were favorable for good time excepting in the sprints. Great interest was manifested in the half-mile runs, in which Klipatrick and Cregan were entered. The attendance was about 1,200. The events were as follows:

440-Yard Dash (Freshman Scratch)—Won by Jarvis; Cloney second. Time—58⅘s.

Half-mile Run—Klipatrick (scratch) won, Cregan (20 yards) second, Palmer (25 yards) third. Time—1:57 2-5, beating the Princeton record made by Dohm by 2 seconds.

One-fourth-mile Bicycle Race (Scratch)—A. Jamison won, Bandine second, Haight third. Time—35 4-5s.

220-Yard Hurdle—Jones (scratch) won, Yeatts (10 yards) second, Harkness (10 yards) third. Time—27s.

Throwing 16-pound Hammer—Craig (15 feet) won; actual throw, 91 feet 9 inches; Ayers second, Potter third.

High Jump—Carroll (3 inches) won; actual jump, 5 feet 10 inches; Weber second, Craig third.

Running Broad Jump—Craig (18 inches) won; actual jump, 18 feet 10 inches; Bottger second, A. Wilson third.

One-mile Bicycle Race—A. Jamison (45 yards) won, Haight (45 yards) second, Macfarland (scratch) third. Time—2:38.

100-Yard Dash—Jones (3½ yards) won, H. Jamison (2½ yards) second, Lane (scratch) third. Time—10 1-5s.

120-Yard Hurdle Race—Carter (penalized 43 yards) won, Axson (scratch) second, Harkness (scratch) third. Time—18 2-5s.

Putting 16-pound Shot—Craig (4 feet) won; actual put, 38 feet ½ inch; Ayers (4 feet) second, King (4 feet) third.

Pole Vault—Strayer (10 inches) won with a vault of 10 feet 7 inches; Trainer (5 inches) second, Goldschmid (14 inches) third.

One-mile Run—J. F. Cregan (scratch) won, Palmer (52 yards) second, Goldsbury (60 yards) third. Time—4:38. Cregan run a beautiful race, crossing the tape 150 yards ahead of Palmer.

220-Yard Dash—H. Robb (73 yards) won, Klipatrick (3 yards) second, H. Jamison (3 yards) third. Time—23 2-5s.

PEQUOD CLUB WITHDRAWS.

No Longer a Member of the "A. C. C. L. I."—Shore Road Change.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island lost one of their most promising members last evening, when the Pequod Club withdrew. It happened at the monthly meeting of the organization held at the clubhouse of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 80 Hanson Place, and was the result of the delegates passing a resolution condemning the action of the Pequods in circulating a "dodger" detrimental to the Good Roads Association. The "dodgers" were distributed last Saturday while the parade was being held in Glenmore Avenue to celebrate the improvement in the paving of that thoroughfare.

The Pequods claim the honor of being the first to work for the improvement, while the Good Roads Association says one of its members started the project. There are other reasons, all bearing on the parade, why the Pequods feel put out, and the action of its delegate, A. H. McGeehan, in withdrawing the membership was not wholly unexpected.

The report of the Race Committee gave the plans for the team club road race on the Merrick Road on Saturday, also the entries which follow:

Kings County Wheelmen.—C. T. Earl, A. G. Relyea, E. M. Hendrickson, and E. A. Lawe. Substitutes—E. C. George, W. H. Ross, C. S. Henshaw, and L. W. Beasley, Jr.

Bushwick Wheelmen.—L. Hunken, F. Kirsh, P. Engeldrum, and O. Getter. Substitutes—A. Nichols, C. Gurnett, A. Kluge, and F. Schepp.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—W. H. Owen, W. K. Sibley, H. Deninger, and F. W. Eggelhoff; Substitutes—Charles Bischoff, Jr., W. F. Losee, and B. R. Gray.

Liberty Wheelmen.—B. T. Allen, L. G. Hoppe, Julius Bindrim, and Joseph Cacavaja; Substitutes—John Hughes, E. A. Meyer, and A. Sandas.

Patchogue Wheelmen.—W. K. and "Nat" Roe, C. W. Ruland, Jr., and J. Robert Bailey; Substitutes—Edward Johanknecht, Arthur H. Terry, Jerome W. Ackerly, and F. A. Potter.

The start will be made near Lynbrook Station at 3:30 o'clock.

An important piece of good news was announced by Michael Fuerst, Chairman of the Political Committee of the Shore Road, in which Mayor Wurster will disclose to the Shore Road Commission at a meeting to be held in his office this afternoon. It calls for the macadamizing of the Shore Road so that this fine drive, which winds along the eastern shore of the Jamaica bay below Bay Ridge, will be ready for use by next Spring. With a better pavement here, Mr. Fuerst declared that as fine a thoroughfare as Riverside Drive in this city would be opened to the citizens of Brooklyn.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—B. T. Allen of the Liberty Wheelmen, who finished third in the final heat of the one-mile handicap at the Hudson County Wheelmen's races, at Guttenberg, Saturday, was disqualified. It was claimed by another competitor that Allen fouled him, but eye witnesses say that such was not the case. The decision of the referee stood, however, and "Fred" Richt of the Orient Wheelmen, who finished fourth, got third prize.

—A series of road races will be held on Fifteenth Avenue, Blythebourne, L. I., election day. The card will contain a mile handicap, for boys under sixteen years old; a two-mile handicap, for boys under eighteen, and a half-mile handicap, for boys under twelve.

—Ah Hoy, laundryman of Baltimore, has started the wheeling craze among his countrymen, and a Chinese bicycle club is likely to be formed in the Oriole City.

—Titus's postponed race meet, at Olympia Park to-morrow afternoon, will begin at 2:30 o'clock. All the cracks of the Riverside Wheelmen are entered.

Bicycle Races for Saratoga.

Saratoga is to have a series of Winter cycle races that will probably attract some of the finest riders in the country. The sport will be witnessed at the Casino Cycling Academy, which has a twelve-lap track, scientifically banked, and admirably suited for fast work. The opening of the series will take place Friday evening of this week, when a twenty-four-hour race will be started. Attractive purses are offered. Amateur riders will have an opportunity on the opening night to show what they can do against time in two mile trials with flying start. Entries will close to-day with "Fred" Reagan, Saratoga, N. Y.

Ex-President Willison Testifies.

Progress was made yesterday toward the settlement of the Potter claim against the League of American Wheelmen. Conway W. Sams of Baltimore, Chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the claims, took testimony in this city, ex-President A. C. Willison of the league being the principal witness. Other witnesses were examined, and it was understood from Mr. Sams that nearly all the testimony has been taken. Q. E. Potter's claim is based on the illegal termination, so he asserts, of a contract which he held with the league six or seven years ago, to manage a Good Roads Bureau and edit a magazine in the interests of wheelmen. The claim involves the sum of $4,500.

A Bicycling Doctor's Idea.

The meeting of the Bicycle Relief Corps at the Hotel Logeling in East Fifty-seventh Street last evening was not largely attended. The purpose of this organization is to aid injured cyclists. Dr. K. C. Page, a member of the Harlem Wheelmen, said New-York was rich in its hospitals and that there was rarely any necessity for giving close professional attention to an injured cyclist in the street. The better plan for members of the corps to pursue would be, he said, to serve as messengers and summon ambulances when needed. Too many mistakes, he argued, are made by amateurs in cases requiring expert attention.

Bald May Go to Australia.

There is a possibility that "Eddie" Bald, the champion of the cycle path in 1895, may go to Australia this season. It will not surprise those who know him best if he sailed some time this month. It is not believed that the talk of a match between Bald and Cooper will amount to anything; neither is the rumor taken seriously that the Buffalo young man will meet Zimmerman in a series of races.

Beat the Five-Mile Record.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Oct. 19.—C. M. Smith of San José yesterday afternoon clipped 51 2-5 seconds off the world's five-mile bicycle road record, setting the new mark at 10:20. The record was made over the Milpitas course. The best previous record was 11:11 2-5, held by George Hamlin of the Imperial Cycling Club of San Francisco.

Entries for Morris Park Races To-day

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Withers' mile. The Swain, 119 pounds; Sir Dixon, Jr., Tinsel and Illusion, 117 each; Sportour, 113; Belleport, 106; Patrol, 105; Golf, 103; South Africa, 98.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Stray Step, 110 pounds; Furse Proud, 109; Lawrence, 106; X Ray, 100; Sonnet, 99; Bragalone and Fratello, 98 each; Aunt Sally, 97; L. B., Spinning Wheel, Trade Last, Fulmont, Miss Lillian, and Hull Down, 95 each; Kate McCollum, 90.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Sly, 109 pounds; Trianon, Kinnikinnic, and Our Johnny, 108 each; Mint, 105; Samovar, 100; Valley Girl and Robert Bonner, 99 each; Sedgwick, Naughty Girl, Salvacea, One Chance, Kittie B. H., and Minnie Alphonse, 95 each; Tonlas, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—The Castleton Stakes of $2,000 for two-year-old fillies; five furlongs. Princess Mavis, 110 pounds; Poetess, 108; Gray Bird, Virginia Water and Swamp Angel, 105 each; Successful, 101; Tripping, 97; Break o' Day, Confession, Minnie Alphonse, and Euphemia L., 95 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Hunter handicap of $2,500, for three-year-old fillies; one mile and a furlong, over the hill. Souffle, 120 pounds; Cassette, 110; Argentina, 100; Swipes, II. and Louise N., 97 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Find Out, Cromwell, Declare, Aurelian, and Runaway, 112 pounds each; Fly, Glenmoyne, Eloroy, and Beldemere, 106 each; Premier, 107; Trillette, Tanis, and Patrol, 104 each.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile and three furlongs, over the hill. Deerslayer, 111 pounds; Ben Eder, 107; Sapelo, 104; King Stone, 87.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 19.—The factory in the eastern part of the town, known as the shearshop, and until recently owned and occupied by Barnard, Son & Co., manufacturers of shears was burned this evening. The factory was occupied by the Waterbury Wrench Company and William F. Norman & Co., manufacturers of shears and novelties. The loss is about $35,000.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 19.—The new Masonic Home recently dedicated, caught fire this morning. Smoke, water, and hatchets of the firemen have damaged the place badly. Valuable Masonic relics, books, and furniture have been practically destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building cost $120,000.

CORSICANA, Texas, Oct. 19.—The National Oil Company's cotton oil mill, together with machinery, a large quantity of cotton seed, crude, and refined oil, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $70,000, fully covered by insurance.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 19.—A two-story building at West Rutland, owned by William Thrall, and occupied by Parker & Thrall, merchants, and Mayhew's barber shop, burned; loss, $8,000; insured.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Charles N. Yates & Son's furniture house, on State Street, was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $10,000; fully insured.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, Oct. 19.—L. W. Yeomans & Co.'s drug house burned; loss, $25,000. L. W. Yeomans perished in the fire.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—42 IRVING PLACE.—Rooms, with board; also table boarders; families preferred; references.

10TH ST. 37 WEST.—Desirable medium and hall rooms; closet; running water; good table; reference.

20 EAST 43D ST.—Second floor front rooms, with private bath; also other rooms; references.

32D ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with or without private table; references.

34TH ST., 10 EAST.—Desirable second floor, front; three story; sunny rooms; superior table; references.

39 WEST 26TH ST.—Clean, quiet, comfortable hotel home; families, ladies, gentlemen, with hotel table; $10 to $25 per week; 25 present guests have been here average of 12 years.

46TH ST., 62 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board.

60TH ST., 28 WEST.—Rooms, with board; references.

618T ST., 158 EAST.—Boarders for new private boarding house; first-class table and rooms.

78TH ST., 163 WEST.—Elegantly furnished second floor; private bath; singly or en suite; excellent table; private Jewish family; references exchanged; moderate prices.

86 MADISON AV.—Heretofore an elegant private residence; offers exceptional accommodations; references exchanged.

97TH ST., 42 WEST, BETWEEN COLUMBUS Av. and Central Park West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; board optional.

434 MADISON AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—Desirable third floor, sunny rooms; en suite or single; references.

GENTLEMAN OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, tired of living alone, (family bereavement,) desires congenial couple, positively no other boarders; his new modern residence pleasantly located lower west side, near Riverside Drive; his servants competent, faithful, and many years in family; this is no boarding house advertisement, and only those who really desire strictly private family life, luxurious surroundings, perfect cuisine, and will moderately share expenses, need address L. & CO., 30 State St., New-York.

HOTEL PETELER, 124th St. and Lexington Av. Handsomely furnished rooms with or without board; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—THREE BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms in private family; tiled bathroom attached; electric light; parquet flooring; sanitary pumbing; breakfast optional. 38 East 61st St.

9TH ST., 18 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentleman and wife; also desirable rooms, on parlor floor, doctor or dentist.

18TH ST., 123 EAST.—Very pleasant large connecting rooms, singly or en suite, without board; references.

29TH ST., 12, BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON Avs.—Bachelor quarters; suite, single; with, without bath; convenient hotels.

32D ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with or without private table; references.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Attractive middle and back parlor; same second floor; private bath; private house; references.

35TH ST., 18 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

48TH ST., 104 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-floor alcove room; singly or en suite; other rooms; references.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private house; all conveniences; block from elevated station.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 247, near 85th.—Second floor; private bath; fourth floor, front, with board; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; first-class city references. Can be seen on Monday and Tuesday at former employer's, 292 West End Av., near 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid in private family; willing to assist in dining room or do plain sewing; excellent city reference. M. M., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work. Call, Tuesday, between 10 and 12, at present employer's, 525 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By refined young German girl, with best references, as chambermaid or seamstress. Call Tuesday at 175 East 85th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or as parlormaid; good reference. M., Box 260 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other duties. Can be seen at present employer's, 37 St. Mark's Place, 8th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; has some experience; willing to learn; private family; reference. 205 East 44th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By German girl, light chamberwork and sewing in an American family. J. S., Box 263, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good references for last place. M. S., Box 321, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By capable young woman, willing and obliging; first-class references. J., care Greenhill, 234 East 95th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German girl as competent chambermaid and to do sewing or assist in waiting; excellent reference. 342 East 56th St. Imbach.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable woman; would go out by the day; good city reference; no cards. 433 East 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 405 West 50th St., Bree's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do light housework; good references. 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl in small private family; chamberwork and assist with washing. 546 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; best city reference. Chambermaid, 586 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant woman as chambermaid in a private family. 22 East 51st St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By young girl as chambermaid or nurse to growing children; best reference. M. R., 200 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North German girl as chambermaid in small private family. 266 West 71st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and assist with waiting; or chambermaid and laundress; small private family; wages $20; 3½ years' references. 328 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a first-class chambermaid. Apply, between 9 and 11, at 30 5th Av.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or to wait on lady; city reference. A., Box 407 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress; good baker; best reference from last employer; would like permanent place in distance in country. 327 West 25th St., rear house, one flight up.

COOK—LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID—Waitress.—By two girls, in place together, one as good cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; personal references. 324 West 17th St.; Gordon's bell.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in an American family; first-class baker; soups, fish, poultry, game, and creams; first-class city reference; no cards without car fare; please state wages. 972 Park Av., near 80th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, together; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city references; city or country. 263 West 19th St. McCabe bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl in a private family to do cooking and coarse washing; is willing and obliging; best of reference from her last place; city or country. 425 West 42d St., one flight up.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; excellent references; no cards. Call, two days. 200 East 38th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By first-class cook and laundress in an American family; can do shirts, cuffs, and collars; best references. F. H., 1,601 Broadway.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, or HOUSEWORK.—By competent, good plain cook and laundress, or housework, in small private family; city or country; reference. 434 East 76th St.

COOK.—Where a good family cook is required; fully competent to take entire charge; understands marketing thoroughly. A. S., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman; all soups, meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies; good bread maker; private family; best city reference. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By two Swedish girls as cook and kitchenmaid in private family; city references. L. K., Box 323, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Scotch Protestant woman as cook and laundress; no objection to city or country; best city reference given. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; small private family; excellent city reference; understands business in all branches; wages, $20 to $25. 328 East 86th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; American private family; present employer can be seen; city or country; wages, $25 to $30. 161 East 52d St., Adams' bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; good city reference. C. M., Box 417 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook in a private family; willing and obliging; best city references; wages, $20 to $25. S. A., 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as a first-class cook in small private family; best references from last place. 151 East 47th St.; ring first bell; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable woman as an excellent cook; the best reference. 110 East 47th St., Egan's bell.

COOK.—By French-Swiss Protestant as excellent cook in a private American family; good references; wages, $35. Shoe store, 109 West 46th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; best city references. 113 West 53d St., Lynn's bell.

COOK.—By a perfect German cook; competent in all branches; best city reference. 515 West 43d St., second floor.

COOK, &c.—By a good plain cook and assist with washing; good city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 147 East 38th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman; excellent cook and laundress; small family; good city reference. 453 West 52d St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By mother and daughter as cook and waitress in country family; good cook; high references. 200 West 25th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands meats, pastry, soups; good baker; city reference; private family. 413 West 25th St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference. 204 East 87th St., one flight, front.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two Protestant girls, one cook, other waitress; present employer seen. 101 East 52d St., Adams' bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; best city reference. Call at 155 West 92d St., from 9 to 3; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a cook, who will assist with washing; best city reference. 844 7th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By respectable English woman as cook; can be highly recommended; wages from $20 to $25; no cards. Powers, 343 East 30th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; makes good bread and cake; first-class city references; would do plain washing. 340 East 16th St.

COOK.—Assist with coarse washing; three and one-half years' reference from last employer seen. Call 246 East 55th St.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant cook; excellent references; city or country. 343½ 6th Av., in store.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; will assist with washing; best city reference. 1,133 2d Av., between 59th and 60th Sts.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; plain washer; reference. 929 3d Av.; ring second bell twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; wages not under $20; good reference. Hardman, 331 East 22d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook, by day or week; good city reference. 210 East 41st St., Bastide bell.

COOK.—By a young woman in a small private family as good cook. Call, Tuesday, between 9 and 11 o'clock, or after 5, at 117 Madison Av.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; best city reference; no cards. 219 East 35th St., second floor.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good economical cook. B. C. C., 554 3d Ave.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to do day's work, washing or cleaning; good references. 244 East 90th St., 1 flight, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day; first-class reference. Mrs. Lehrson, 1,051 1st Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; take work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, and capes; also remodeling; alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By refined North German as dressmaker, seamstress, or nursery governess; best reference. N., 3 East 72d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Dressmaker wishes few more customers by the day; children's clothes a specialty. R., 701 2d Av., top bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with White & Howard; perfect fitter, draper; $1.50 per day. E., 530 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess, refined American, highly recommended by two prominent city families in which she has taught, respectively, four and seven years, desires morning engagement; thorough and interesting methods of instruction in English branches, from kindergarten to school and college preparation, and piano. Mornings, Times Agency, 159 East 47th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess; college graduate, with European diplomas desires morning engagement; thorough French, German, English branches; music; twelve years' highest references from prominent families. Successful Teacher, 156 East 125th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a French graduate as visiting governess; all French branches; no objection to take children out; best city references. L. D., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a graduated German kindergarten teacher as nursery governess; highly recommended and experienced, teaching and having full charge of children. A. D., Box 463 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated, thoroughly reliable North German as nursery governess, to take entire charge; good sewer; ten years' excellent references. Competent, 635 Boulevard.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—By two ladies, sisters, who are anxious to manage the housekeeping in a private family or private boarding house; the very best references given. F. D., 33 West 15th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Protestant woman, with daughter, as working housekeeper; excellent references. M. C., 270 West 23d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A place as housekeeper; no cards. 697 2d Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—By a young girl as general housework, or chambermaid and waitress in small private family; three years' reference. 426 9th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat young girl to do general housework; best city reference; no cards. 314 West 49th St., De Lorme's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do housework in American family. 255 7th Ave., between 24th and 25th Sts.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young Irish girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid; strong and obliging. Walsh, 316 East 38th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; lived in American families; good seamstress and hairdresser; understands the duties of maid; good reference. 247 West 31st St., second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced lady's maid; good hairdresser and dressmaker; speaks French, German, English; accustomed to travel; high references. E. W., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—As lady's maid, useful, nurse to growing children, or a position of trust; English, German, French; well recommended. E. H., 219 2d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By German lady's maid; good seamstress; six years' reference from last place. E. K., Box 264, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; good hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; personal reference. Maid, 115 West 28th St.

MAID.—By refined North German Protestant, as maid to lady or growing child; competent seamstress, packer, and traveler; best city references; American family. J. K., Box 265, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young American girl as maid; competent seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; willing to travel; seven years' reference. Katie Stanford, 125 East 104th St.; no cards.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By reliable woman with ability in many directions, by the day as maid or seamstress, or attendant to invalid lady. H. B., Box 265, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By American girl; thoroughly understands dressmaking; with reference. A. M., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as maid and seamstress; first-class city reference; can see present employer from 10 to 1. 1 East 71st St.

MAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her parlor maid and waitress. Apply, Tuesday and Wednesday, 10 Washington Square North.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl as maid or seamstress; willing to make herself useful. M. H., Box 220, 152 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young woman as first-class laundress and to assist in chamberwork or do laundry work alone; American family; good city references. 237 East 28th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city references. 239 West 67th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress wishes to do ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing at her home; shirts, collars, cuffs; references. 175 East 74th St.; ring Carroll's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; no objections to assisting with light chamberwork; best city reference. Call, from 10 to 12, 154 West 52d St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress; highly recommended. Call 970 Lexington Av.; Ryan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By the month or day; seven years' reference from last place. K. F., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; would go out by the day or take family washing home; first-class reference. Mrs. B., 325 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; first-class reference. M. C., 203 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman in private family; first-class personal city reference. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress in a private family; best city reference. 306 East 49th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable person as nurse; capable of taking care of a baby from birth; or as seamstress; eight years' reference from last place; no cards answered. 218 East 70th St.; Kerwin's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable young woman; American; good seamstress; would wait on a lady and sew; best of reference. Reliable, Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By refined, thoroughly competent North German woman, to young or growing children; speaks good French; good sewer; best references. Address by letter, M. N., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—Lady wants to find position for trained infant's nurse; thoroughly capable, reliable; or for invalid; city or country. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 3 West 74th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young French woman as nurse for growing children or chambermaid and waitress; good references. Mrs. Allen, 134 West 29th St.

NURSE, &c.—By neat, respectable girl as nurse; can sew neatly; willing to help with other light work; good city references. Burke, 554 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By competent infants' nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; three years' city reference. Call or address 414 West 31st St.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse to child, and help with other work; city reference. Call, after 2 P. M., 87 East 10th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant, as an infant's nurse; full charge from birth; city or country; highest references. Box 169, 753 6th Av.

NURSE.—By middle-aged lady as child's nurse and do light chamberwork; references. Call, two days, E. A. B., 87 East 10th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By young girl as nurse or maid; best reference. Call 1,926 Amsterdam Ave.

NURSE.—Competent; has years of experience; two years' reference. M., Box 196 Times Office.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; take the entire charge from birth; best city references. Little, 1,361 3d Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family by a competent French Protestant girl; first-class city reference. G. D., 29 5th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, or MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a maid and seamstress, will assist with other work; thoroughly capable young woman; intelligent, reliable, and obliging; has first-class references. J., care of Greenhill, 234 East 95th St.

SEAMSTRESS or MAID.—By a Norwegian girl for two or three days in a week as seamstress or maid and seamstress in a private family. Mrs. Jonas, 302 East 126th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—In a first-class family, M. F., Box 321 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SEWING.—Woman would like work at home sewing and mending for private family. Mac, 649 9th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a north of Ireland Protestant as waitress or chambermaid; would assist with any kind of work; will be found trustworthy and faithful; country preferred. Jenney, 62 East 116th St. Call until Friday.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; take butler's place; understands carving, wines, and salads; city, country; best city references. 203 West 19th St., McCabe's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young woman as waitress or chambermaid; would assist with children or other work; best city reference. 526 West 42d St.

WAITRESS or NURSE.—By young girl as waitress or nurse in private family. Call 364 West 57th St., where present employer can be seen.

WAITRESS.—By a neat, competent girl as waitress in a private family; excellent city references. A. L., Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant as first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. 219 East 96th St., Kern's bell; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; best city reference. M. M., Box 220 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent young girl as waitress; best city reference. 268 West 47th St., one flight back.

Washing.

WASHING.—By young woman to take washing home or go out by day; can cook dinners if desired. Call, two days, Hopkins, 408 West 54th St.

WASHING.—By a respectable German woman to do washing at home or out. T., 218 West 31st St., or T., 161 West 62d St.

Miscellaneous.

LADY'S HELPER.—By a neat, trustworthy, and capable woman to help lady in packing, sewing, mending, or doing some little odds and ends of work. G. H., Box 265, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few customers at her private residence or out; élite exclusively. Miss Helen, 48 West 24th St., near Broadway.

MASSEUSE.—By a graduate, with diploma; treats ladies at their residence; Swedish gymnastics. Box 147, Times Up-Office, 1,227 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Mme Thiercel, upholsteress, makes portieres, slipcovers, and fancy articles for furnishing houses; best references. Removed to 21 Manhattan St., care of Mrs. Harnwell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman; speaks English fluently; best of reference from last employer. Edmund, Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN.—By two young men as butler and second man; first-class private family; best city reference. 154 West 82d St.

BUTLER.—By colored man; city reference. 962 3d Av. W. H. Johnston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Single; thoroughly experienced; highest references prominent (accessible) metropolitan and Washington families; temperate, obliging, punctual, courteous; $50 monthly. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway; telephone 1,619-38th.

BUTLER or WAITER.—By single-handed butler or waiter; thoroughly experienced home servant; temperate, reliable, and willing; good city references. Thomas, Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman; speaks English; experienced; in private family; sober, obliging; as second man preferred; best city references. D. Dubocé, 148 West 68th St., care Mrs. Ryan.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; speaks English; 32; sober; understands his business thoroughly; care parlor floor; willing, obliging; first-class personal references. Friedmel, 148 East 86th St.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av.; Butler.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—First-class reference; would take position for Winter season. A. M., Box 324, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman having good reference; knows his duties in all branches; strictly sober, willing, and obliging. E. E., 316 West 32d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman, where second man is kept; speaks French; used to traveling; six years' references. Stevens, 23 North Washington Square.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class man; Swede; excellent reference; four years in the last place, P. P., Box 240 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By experienced, reliable, highly recommended colored man in private family. L. B., 222 West 47th St.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; very efficient; honest, sober, and reliable; excellent city references. Butler, 1000 East 81st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; in private family; recommended sober, honest, obliging; best city reference. 112 West 30th St. L. G.

BUTLER.—French; 27 years old; in private family; best city reference. E. F. M., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; good references; aged 33. F. S. N., 1,242 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By experienced chef; private family. K., Box 287, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly understands his business; 11 years' city reference; understands care fine horses, carriages, harness; first-class city driver; willing, obliging, sober, honest; has worked for first-class city families; last employer can be seen. L. W., 215 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, furnaces; smart appearance; temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy; skillful driver; moderate expectations. willing. 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1619-38th.

COACHMAN.—By an English coachman, married, age 38, no family; height 5 feet 10 inches; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; good city references; city or country. Alderson, 711 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man, thoroughly competent; understands his business; knows all parts of the city; good driver, and handy man around the house; best city reference. R. Daly, 66 West 138th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; sober and steady; three years last employer, who can be seen; references. Watkins, 329 West Boulevard.

COACHMAN.—By a young man of 25 as coachman; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; strictly honest and sober; country preferred. I. C., 921 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a single man as coachman; private family preferred; city or country; best of city re

FOR THE PALMER TICKET

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY HAS GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST.

Great Interest in the Money Question in Southern Illinois—Praise for Bourke Cockran's Work—Indications in Chicago of the Defeat of Altgeld and Bryan—Wisdom of Holding the Indiana Convention No Longer Doubted.

George Foster Peabody was at headquarters of the National Democratic Committee, 39 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday, for the first time since his return from the meeting of the National Committee in Chicago.

"We had a full meeting of our Executive Committee at the Palmer and Buckner Headquarters," said Mr. Peabody, "and the exchange of information was such as to enable members to form a very clear idea of the conditions in the Middle Western and border States. I was much impressed with statements of Democrats concerning the improving conditions down in Egypt, in Southern Illinois. We know little here in the East about campaigning as it is conducted in the West. In the farming districts everybody makes it their business to attend the meetings, and the interest which has been awakened on the money question in Southern Illinois is tremendous."

Mr. Peabody spoke of the improving conditions in Michigan. "Bourke Cockran has," he said, "been doing wonderfully powerful work wherever he goes. Don Dickinson and a party of speakers are now going up one side of the peninsula and another party of Democratic speakers up the other. The State will be combed from end to end by the Palmer and Buckner Democrats."

Good Word from Illinois.

Of the conditions in Chicago, he said: "The indications all point to the defeat of both Altgeld and Bryan. Bryan has practically nobody to take care of his interests, the general impression being that Altgeld has realized that he had all he could do to take care of his own candidacy for Governor. One can get plenty of bets that the majority against Bryan in that city will be at least 100,000.

"The wisdom of holding the Indianapolis Convention is no longer doubted by anybody in the West. The nomination of Palmer and Buckner is conceded to have been a move that will save the country from the ills of free coinage. The Republicans naturally do not like to admit it, but many of their leaders frankly concede it. I am extremely confident of the result of this campaign. All the work of the next two weeks will tend to make the vote overwhelming against Bryan."

Mr. Peabody yesterday received a letter on the political conditions in parts of Ohio, in which the correspondent said:

"The registration in Cincinnati is beyond anything that has ever been known, and the greatest increase is particularly noticeable in the German wards. The Germans of Hamilton County practically stick together for gold. All the reports which come from Kentucky are on the same order, and the impression seems to be that Kentucky is as sure for Bryan as is Ohio."

Two Busy Weeks.

The next two weeks will be the busiest since the National Democratic State Committee was organized. Fully one hundred meetings will be held in this city and up the State this week, and next week the number will be increased to 150. Among the speakers will be Edward M. Shepard, E. Ellery Anderson, John G. Milburn of Buffalo, Gen. Charles Tracey, James W. Eaton, and Joseph Lawson of Albany.

Meetings will be held in this city tonight under the auspices of the Palmer and Buckner State Committee, as follows:

Eighteenth Assembly District, Stuyvesant Hall, Seventeenth Street, just west of First Avenue. Speakers, Leonard Tuttle, Frank N. Holman, and Frank ——.

Nineteenth Assembly District, at 360 Boulevard. Speakers, Calvin Tomkins, F. N. Holman, and McCurdy Sykes.

Twenty-second District, at 923 Second Avenue. Speakers, Leonard Tuttle, James Byrne, Walker Otis, and Asa A. Alling.

Twenty-fourth District, at 1,059 Second Avenue. Speakers, Henry De Forest Baldwin, George Walton Greene, and J. R. Burnett.

Twenty-eighth District, 1,459 Third Avenue. Speakers, A. A. Alling, Henry De F. Baldwin, and George Walton Greene.

Twenty-ninth District, at Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street. Speakers, Simon A. Noot, Mark M. Schlesinger, and Leonard Tuttle.

Hancock Social Club, 1,059 Second Avenue. Speakers, James Byrne, J. Howard Cowperthwait, and A. I. Elkus.

Charles S. Fairchild and Francis O. Mason will speak at Geneva, Ontario County, to-night.

STERN BROTHERS' EMPLOYES.

Big Meeting of Their Dry Goods McKinley and Hobart Club.

A large and enthusiastic meeting under the auspices of the Stern Brothers' Employes' McKinley and Hobart Campaign Club was held last evening at Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Miss Blodgett and Miss Blessing first entertained those present with singing, and then addresses were made by several well-known citizens, who helped both to enlighten and amuse the hearers.

William A. Purrington, in the course of his address, gave a brief object lesson by showing a disk of silver 820 grains in weight, worth $1, and placing over it a silver dollar just half its size. Over the American dollar he put a Mexican dollar, containing more silver than the American dollar, but of about half its value in the market. Mr. Purrington denounced Bryan as a humbug, and said that he who taught the doctrine of repudiation was dishonest and a sham.

Alderman Frederick A. Ware related several funny stories, and applied the morals to the issues of the campaign. He predicted that New-York would give McKinley the largest majority that the Republicans ever had or ever might have.

Assemblyman Murphy of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District remarked that when the Mercantile bill was before the Assembly last session, Mr. Stern's representative before the committee did all he could to further it. In Mr. Murphy's district, 2,000 more had registered than last year, and that was an excellent assurance of victory for sound money.

Speeches were also made by Senator Pavey, Senator Vedder, and Judge J. B. Fisher.

BUSINESS MEN'S PARADE.

Invitation to Publishers and Advertisers—The Cotton Exchange.

The following invitation has been issued by the Publishers and Advertisers' Sound-Money Club, which has offices at Rooms 20 and 21 Times Building, in regard to the Business Men's parade on Oct. 31:

"To all of Greater New-York's publishers, editors, reporters, correspondents, or representatives, advertising managers, agents, solicitors, and all general advertisers and their representatives, and all employes of any of the above in any department: Fall into the ranks and show your colors.

"N. B.—Either call or send immediately your own name and office address; also a list of names of those that can be depended on to parade from your office, and thus make our part of the demonstration one worthy of our profession and the day.

"CHARLES A. DANA, President.
"GUY H. HUBBARD, Secretary."

Executive Committee—Henry Drisler, Jr., Chairman; J. Walter Thompson, A. Frank Richardson, Robert J. Cook, Alfred E. Rose, Willett F. Cook.

The Cotton Exchange Sound-Money Club expects to parade several hundred strong. Officers for that day have been elected as follows: Marshal—Col. William V. King; Adjutant—Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr.; Sergeant Major—H. H. Royce; Aids—J. W. Wenman, David H. Miller, and Oscar L. Collins.

INHALED A PIN AND A SEED.

Boy Died After Operation to Remove Them From the Throat.

An unusual case due to foreign substances in a division of the windpipe occupied the attention of the surgeons at the Post-Graduate Hospital, Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, last week. Edward Goodman, ten years, who lived at North Adams, Mass., was the patient. His father, Frank G. Goodman, a laborer of North Adams, brought the boy to this city for treatment.

Edward was a pupil at the North Adams Grammar School. At recess Monday, Oct. 12, he played with a clay pipe and a pin stuck through a round seed. By placing the end of the pin in the end of the pipestem and blowing into the bowl of the pipe the seed could be made to dance.

The boy removed the pipebowl from his mouth, and the seed and pin in some way descended into his open mouth and were inhaled before he knew it. He felt no pain, but told his teacher what had happened, and was permitted to go home.

It was not until Wednesday that the obstruction caused the boy any serious difficulty. Then he had a violent fit of coughing and ejected a good deal of blood. Dr. Brown, a local throat specialist, and two other local physicians examined him, and on their advice that an operation was necessary the father started with him for this city Wednesday night. The boy suffered no pain on the journey, and laughed and joked with his father about the absurdity of traveling so far for such a trifling difficulty. At no time did he have any difficulty in speaking, and his fits of coughing were few.

After an examination at the hospital Thursday the surgeons decided that the pin and seed could be removed by the usual operation of tracheotomy. The boy was placed under the influence of ether and an incision about two inches long was made just below the larynx. The obstruction was located in the right bronchus about two inches below the bifurcation. An attempt to remove it was made with hooks and forceps, but it was unsuccessful. The pin was head down, and its point had penetrated the side of the tube. There was much inflammation, and the patient was even then suffering from pneumonia. The seed was so soft and pliable that no purchase could be got upon it, and the operation had to be abandoned.

After a consultation, it was decided that it was utterly impossible to reach the pin and seed from in front, and the operation of entering the bronchus from the back was determined on. It is an unusual and dangerous operation, but it offered the only chance of saving the boy's life.

"It was the first operation of the sort attempted in the Post-Graduate Hospital," Dr. Lee of the hospital staff said yesterday, "and had the obstruction been a hard one, there is no doubt it would have been successful. The boy said gamely 'Go ahead, I'm all right. Just get it out anyway.'"

The surgeons made an incision in the back Friday and removed two inch sections of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs. The lung was then pushed aside, and the bronchus exposed. The obstruction could not be reached. The patient was experiencing much difficulty in breathing, and it was found necessary to discontinue, to permit the boy to become more accustomed to breathing with his left lung. The exposed lung was compressed with gauze, and the wound not closed. Between operations the boy seemed to suffer but little, and he was always confident of getting well.

The incision in the back was again entered Saturday, and the lung was cut through with a cautery to reach the seat of the difficulty. The point of obstruction was reached, but an accumulation of pus was found, and the surgeons could proceed no further without killing the boy. The movements of the lung also interfered greatly with their work, and after placing a drain pipe the wound was closed.

The boy rallied after the operation, but on Sunday pneumonia became more acute, and he died at 10 o'clock Sunday night.

Dr. Lee said yesterday that it was not a case in which the Röntgen photography could be used to advantage, for there was no difficulty in locating the obstruction, but only in removing it after it had been located. The autopsy showed that it had been correctly located, and that the pin rested head down. The pin was an inch in length, and the seed was three-eighths of an inch in diameter.

Edward was an only child. The father gets $9 a week. He received his pay Wednesday. His wife had saved $15, and with the $24 Mr. Goodman was enabled to make the attempt to save his boy's life. He started for home last night with the body.

TWO POLITICIANS AT ODDS.

Warner Miller and Powell Clayton Use Harsh Words.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller and National Republican Committeeman Powell Clayton gave the humdrum National headquarters a bit of diversion yesterday, which was livelier than anything that has been heard there this campaign.

Their friends thought they would come to blows, because Gen. Clayton lives in Arkansas, and has some of those quick Southern ways of resenting the frank utterances of a personal nature. The threatened trouble, however, was avoided. After the two statesmen had indulged in some loud and emphatic talk, Mr. Miller went away in evident rage.

The trouble was caused over the speech-making of Mr. Miller. He has been in the West for several weeks. Two or three days ago it was announced that he had returned, and on Wednesday night would speak in Syracuse in the interests of James J. Belden, the candidate for Congress of the anti-Platt Republicans and of the Bryan Democrats. The organized Republicans of that county, whose leader is ex-Collector Francis Hendricks, did not like this proposed action on Mr. Miller's part, and they said so. National Committeeman Scott, who thought Mr. Belden was simply a Bryanite Popocrat, was quoted as criticising Mr. Miller's course.

It happened that Gen. Clayton, who assigns the Eastern speakers, was asked by Mr. Hanna to send some men "of National reputation" to the West this week. Innocently, he sent a note to Mr. Miller, two days ago, asking him to return to the Middle States. When Mr. Miller received this, he scented a conspiracy on the part of the National Committee and the Platt men to get him out of the State. He resented it.

Taking the evidence in hand, he made his way to Gen. Clayton's office about 11 o'clock yesterday, and, with such indignation that his hand trembled as he held out the newspaper containing Mr. Scott's comment, he asked if that represented the committee's ideas.

Just what Gen. Clayton replied is not known, but, as one of the attachés at headquarters put it, "Gen. Clayton ain't lived in Arkansas twenty-five years to take sass from any man in New-York, and he give it back to Mr. Miller in the same tone of voice."

The loud talk continued for some minutes. Judge I. V. Lansing of Nebraska was in the room. Mr. Miller announced in a tone that could be heard the entire length of the corridor that he would speak for his own friends in whatever part of the State he pleased, and then he went away, evidently in a white heat.

Later in the day Gen. Clayton called on Mr. Miller at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, taking with him a copy of Mr. Hanna's letter asking for speakers of National reputation for the West. Last night it was announced that both sides considered the quarrel all a mistake. Mr. Miller, it was said, would probably speak in Mr. Belden's interests as he had planned.

Ended His Life by Morphine.

Emil Lindergen, a trained nurse, was found dead in his room yesterday by a policeman summoned by Lindergen's landlady, Mrs. Martha Gorman, who keeps a furnished-room house at 205 East Thirty-first Street. He had committed suicide by taking morphine. Another boarder heard groans coming from Lindergen's room on Sunday afternoon, but paid no attention to them. Lack of work and money are believed to have driven the man to take his life. It is said he was engaged to be married to a young Swedish woman, but neither her name nor address could be learned.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

WOMEN TALK POLITICS

A GREAT GATHERING IN BROOKLYN INDORSES McKINLEY.

Mrs. Scrimgeour Presided and Called for Cheers, but Not a Cheer Was Heard—Members of Patriotic Women's Societies of the City Honored Mrs. Hobart and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff in the Union League Clubhouse.

Women of Brooklyn held a mass meeting yesterday which, in the words of the engraved invitations sent out, was "for the indorsement of McKinley and Hobart, to be held under the auspices of the women connected with the patriotic societies of Brooklyn, followed by a reception to Mrs. Garret A. Hobart and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Union League Clubhouse."

It looked to those who arrived a few minutes after 2:30, the hour set for the opening of the exercises, as though every woman in Brooklyn was present and had brought with her, possibly, a friend from out of town. The assembly room of the clubhouse was crowded. Every inch of standing room was occupied, and a constantly enlarging throng of women filled the hall.

The assembly room was dressed for the occasion. Two large portraits of McKinley and Hobart occupied a conspicuous place above the platform. A banner between bore the words, "Patriotism Is Founded on Great Principles and Should Be Supported by Great Virtues." The whole was surmounted by the National flag. There were palms and flowers—a golden hue. Mrs. James Scrimgeour and the speakers of the afternoon wore big yellow crysanthemums.

Among those on the platform were Mrs. William Berri, Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, Mrs. J. Thayer, Mrs. Andrew J. Perry, Mrs. A. H. Wagner, Mrs. E. O. Parker, Mrs Edwin Atwell, Mrs. E. H. Hobbs, Mrs. Charles Brush, Mrs. Charles Craigie, Mrs. Ethan Allen Doty, Mrs. J. E. Langstaff, Mrs. C. T. Christensen, Mrs. Calvin E. Hull, Mrs. J. H. Hart, Mrs. S. R. Post, Mrs. H. A. Powell, Mrs. S. W. Bowne, Mrs. Isaac Howland, Mrs. M. T. Main, Mrs. S. R. Weed, and Mrs. Frederick E. Haight.

Previous to the meeting Mrs. William Berri had entertained at luncheon, in one of the small dining rooms of the clubhouse, the following guests: Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mrs. Frederick W. Wurster, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Frank H. Platt, Mrs. A. J. F. Behrends, Mrs. James Scrimgeour, Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Mrs. H. C. De Val, Mrs. W. C. Humstone, Mrs. Charles A. Moore, Mrs. Clarence W. Seamans, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Charles A. Schieren, Mrs. J. H. Dick, Mrs. I. P. Peters, Mrs. William C. Wallace, and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford.

Mrs. Scrimgeour's remarks as presiding officer were bright and pithy and the proceedings were carried along briskly. Mrs. S. L. Baldwin told about life in China and giving her cook a Mexican silver dollar to change for Chinese money. Sometimes it brought one sum, sometimes another; she never could tell what the value might be.

"We women must be practical if we are not logical," she said, and was warmly applauded. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. Charles Wilson, Miss Minnie Woodcock, and Mrs. Zabriskie were among others who made addresses. Miss Minna E. Conklin read a paper advocating hard work for Major McKinley. The assembly voted to indorse these sentiments. Every woman gave a hearty "aye" when the motion was put. Mrs. Scrimgeour called for three cheers for the two candidates, but she did not get them. Not a man had been admitted to the room. There are limitations to the feminine political ability. Not one woman in that big gathering was willing to start a cheer.

A small girl "goldbug," dressed in yellow, recited a poem. The meeting closed by singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

By very slow degrees the audience then passed to the reception room, where Mrs. Hobart and Mrs. Woodruff, assisted by Mrs. Berri, Mrs. Scrimgeour and Mrs. Frederick W. Wurster, received, the other ladies of the Reception Committee standing in two long rows in the room. William F. Fuller, Frank L. Sniffen, George Price, and Charles G. Bennett assisted in presenting the guests. Mr. Woodruff was present.

WANTS A DIVORCE.

Jacob Gunst Sues His Wife on Statutory Grounds.

Jacob N. Gunst, President of the Gunst Disinfecting Co., of 48 University Place, has brought suit for absolute divorce against his wife, Elizabeth Gunst, who is a niece of the late Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. The action, which is based on the statutory ground, will be tried in a few days before Justice Daly in the Supreme Court.

In April, 1895, Mrs. Gunst sued her husband for separation, alleging cruelty, and for the recovery of her children, which she claimed her husband had kidnapped. The matter was referred to James J. Neelis, referee. Gunst alleged that his wife drank, and was not fit to have the care of his children. The referee's report held that both had cause for their allegations. The children were committed to a Catholic institution by Judge Pryor.

Mrs. Gunst's attorneys say that the suit is a conspiracy by the husband against their client. They allege that Mr. Gunst hired a detective to follow his wife about.

Mrs. Gunst is at present living with friends who occupy a flat at 200 East Seventy-fifth Street. She refused last night to discuss the case.

Rich Costumes Made in This City.

The costumes of "Brian Boru" produced in the Broadway Theatre by the Whitney Opera Company constitute a noticeable feature because of their completeness. They were made by Simpson, Crawford & Simpson. Much care was taken to have them correct in details, and the skill and workmanship displayed by their makers indicate that managers who go abroad for costumes do so through error, as just as striking and effective ones can be obtained in this city. There is no necessity nowadays to go to Europe to fit out any company of singers or players.

Brooklyn Wants the Bacchante.

Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and late Park Commissioner E. J. Kennedy, one of the Trustees of the institute, said yesterday that if Mr. Charles F. McKim of Boston decided to present MacMonnies's bronze Bacchante to the institute it would be received with appreciation. Mr. McKim offered the statue to the Boston Public Library, and the Directors refused to accept it.

LACE CURTAINS

Special Announcement.

We will offer for sale at RETAIL until quantities are exhausted

50,000 PAIRS OF

Lace Curtains.

25,000 Yards of Lace,

embracing all periods and latest designs, at prices LOWER THAN WHOLESALE.

W. & J. SLOANE,

Broadway, 18th & 19th Sts.

SILVERITE'S BLUFF CALLED.

"Tom" Johnson Had a Little Bag Which Held a Little Gold.

Ex-Congressman "Tom" L. Johnson spends in reading a great deal of the time that he does not devote to his street railway interests in Cleveland and Brooklyn. When traveling he always carries a book, and its subject is generally serious. He reads on trains, boats—everywhere he gets a chance—but he never becomes so absorbed that he does not know what is going on around him.

Mr. Johnson was in a parlor car speeding out of Cleveland a few days ago. He was reading as usual. The book was Gibbon's "Rome." He had eaten his dinner and was enjoying a fragrant cigar in the smoking compartment as he read. He carried a small satchel, of which he was very careful.

Four other men were in the compartment talking politics. "Why," said one of them, "there isn't gold enough in this country to keep the reserve up." Mr. Johnson paid attention only to "Rome." "Silver's the money for our salvation," continued his fellow-passenger, and then, becoming excited, declared that there was practically no gold at all in the United States. Nobody answered him. Mr. Johnson went on reading.

"I'll bet $10 that you haven't $10 in gold among you," shouted the man. There was silence.

"I'll bet $20 there isn't $20 in gold in the crowd." Again there was no response.

"I'll bet $50 there isn't $50 in gold in the whole car."

"Oh, come off!" was the answer of another member of the party.

The betting man's ire was aroused. "I won't come off," he declared. "I'll bet $500 that among all the passengers in this car you can't find $500 in gold."

Gibbon's "Rome" dropped into Mr. Johnson's lap. "What's that about gold?" he inquired, innocently.

The betting man explained. "Are you trying a bluff?" asked Mr. Johnson. The man produced a thick roll, from which he stripped five one-hundred-dollar bills, which he noisily shook in the face of the railroad man.

"Well," said Mr. Johnson, "I don't want to rob you, but I'll teach you a little lesson, I think."

He reached to the floor, and from behind his feet lifted the little bag of which he was so careful. Opening it, he reached in and soon was tossing twenty-dollar gold pieces on the table."

The betting man stood up, and, with staring eyes, watched the pile increase.

"H-h-how much you got?" he finally gasped.

"Well," coolly replied Mr. Johnson, "there's $1,000 there now; I don't know just how much more I have. I made a big collection to-day."

"My money's yours, I guess," said the man, pushing over the $500 in greenbacks.

"No," said Mr. Johnson, "I said I didn't want to rob you, but I guess it's your treat."

WAYLAID A PARTY OF BOYS.

Three Roughs Threatened Them and Searched Their Pockets for Money.

Five boys, ranging in age from five to twelve years, went to the woods lying south of Greenville, N. J., and between the Bayonne trolley line and the Grand Boulevard to play Saturday afternoon. They had run to a spot where one of them had struck a sparrow with a bean shooter, when they were confronted by three rough-looking men, who had been secreted behind some bushes. One of the men had an axe, while the other two carried heavy clubs.

"Hold up your hands and don't move, or we'll brain you!" commanded the man with the axe, and the thoroughly frightened boys were not slow to obey. Then, while two of the men stood guard, the third searched the pockets of the boys. They could find nothing besides bean shooters. "We don't want these; we want coin!" growled one of the men.

The roughs finally allowed the boys to start for their homes, but called them back and for some time tortured them with all sorts of threats. Then the boys were allowed to go, and as they scampered away they were showered with small stones.

Numerous complaints have been made to the Jersey City police that roughs, presumably the same men, have been accosting and insulting women bicycle riders on the Boulevard.

The five boys live in Greenville. Their names are Arthur Leach, Robert Pooley, Edward Caddin, William Van Cott, and Edward Devine. Their story has been reported to the police.

Bequests for Charity.

The will of Dr. Lawrence W. Conselyea, late of 690 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, has been filed for probate with Surrogate Abbott. It leaves $5,000 to the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men and a like amount to the Home for Aged Women, and $25,000 to the Seney Hospital. Mrs. Sarah Hagg, in her will filed for probate yesterday, bequeaths $5,000 each to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, the Brooklyn Industrial School Association, and the Home for Destitute Children.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—The rehearsals and concerts of the Harlem Philharmonic Society will be held at the Harlem Opera House Music Hall as usual. The dates for concerts fixed by the Executive Board at its last meeting are Dec. 16 and 17 and Feb. 17 and 18. Negotiations to secure Mlle. Camille Seygard as the soloist for the first concert are pending. Many applications have been made for boxes, and the season promises to be of unusual interest.

—It is stated authoritatively that the engagement of Miss Madelaine Knowlton, daughter of Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton of 102 East Thirty-eighth Street to Mr. Charles T. Garland, son of James A. Garland of 259 Madison Avenue, has been broken.

—Mrs. William Gerry Slade will give a reception on Thursday afternoon to the members of the National Society of New-England Women at her home, 322 West Ninety-seventh Street.

—The Colonial Club, Boulevard and Seventy-second Street, will continue to give the danse musicales begun last year. The first this season will be given in December.

—The Purim Association will give a fancy dress masked ball at the Metropolitan Opera House early in January for the benefit of the Mount Sinai Hospital.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Schell Werner have issued cards for a reception to-morrow evening from 7 to 11 at the Chelsea, 222 West Twenty-third Street.

Blankets and Comforters.

"San Diego" white Blanket—full size—

$4.85, value $6.50.

Sateen Covered Down Comforters,

$3.85, value $5.00.

Silkoline Covered Cotton Comforters,

$1.85, value $2.25.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

One of the most interesting pictures in town just now is a Madonna in the possession of J. Wells Champney. It is one of the copies of famous pictures made by him this past Summer, and of which for some time he would say nothing. The reason for this was that the picture is a copy of what connoisseurs say is a long-lost but recently discovered Raphael. The original picture is now in the gallery of Count Ferlet de Bourbonne, a distinguished connoisseur of Burgundy. The Madonna, the last Raphael painted in Florence before he went to Rome, was in the collection of the Regent, and mentioned in the handsomely engraved and illustrated catalogue of that collection in 1720. On the death of the Regent the collection was broken up, and many of the paintings sold to the great galleries of Europe. At that time this Madonna disappeared, and no trace of it had been discovered until the Count one day made a purchase at an auction sale in the country. There he picked up an old daub in distemper which had something in the pose of the head or the graceful outlines of the figures which struck his fancy. He bid 5 francs for it, and, there being no other bids, it was knocked down to him at that price. One day he discovered that he had a small frame which would hold the heads, and, laying it upon the picture, he prepared to cut it. As he scratched a line on the distemper to guide him in cutting a bit of dried paint scaled off and he discovered varnish beneath and an oil painting beneath the varnish. He sent the picture to a professional cleaner, and the result was the reappearance after its long seclusion of the lost Raphael. The picture bought for 5 francs is now said to be worth over a million. The Count is one of the many warm friends Mr. Champney has made on the other side, and permission was given to copy the picture. It is one of the pictures of which he is very proud.

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Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, is one street of that city where the finest horses and handsomest carriages are frequently seen—it is a popular thoroughfare for driving. It is popular with all classes of people. A queer-looking outfit passed through it yesterday. The wagon was of the light express order, it was drawn by a donkey, a donkey was tied behind, and in the back part of the wagon, riding with no apparent effort to change his manner of transportation, was a large goat. Possibly he enjoyed riding, or he may have been, after the manner of goats, stoically indifferent.

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One of the most interesting goat pastures in Brooklyn is between Carroll Street and the street above it, near Third Avenue. The block between the two streets on Third Avenue is lined with houses, but back of it up to Fourth Avenue the land is open. That is, it would be open if there were no goats or wagons stabled there. The distance between the streets is not great, and the open space is comparatively small, but on it yesterday could be seen eighteen goats by a careless count. A thorough search might have resulted in the discovery of many more. On two sides of the open land are the homes of the owners of the animals. It is an Italian neighborhood, and the houses are two, three, and even one-story frame buildings, the last usually having a high stoop over a basement. The peculiar adornment of these residences attracts the attention of passers-by who happen to glance up the street. For some distance house after house has the railing to the stoop, the fence in front of the house, and the doorway hung with old clothes of all sorts and descriptions. Many of them are men's and women's coats, shabby as of them, but comparatively whole. They are the gatherings of the people from ash barrels and junk heaps. They are shaken out, and each family puts out its stock to sell to any one who will buy. The houses are teeming with people.

"You never know how many there are," said a policeman in the neighborhood. "The families include the married sons and sons-in-law. You can't tell how many. Those Italian girls are married when they are only twelve, and the way these people make money! You'd never believe it. The poorest of them you can find has a bank account."

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Long Island is in its most beautiful season of the year. Within the last few days the foliage has changed wonderfully. Everywhere the trees and shrubs are masses of crimson and gold. To the birds flying swiftly overhead it must look like an immense meteor. In many places, where the ground is covered with low shrubs, every one will be dressed in Autumn tints until the trees seem to rise from a sea of scarlet. The purple and white astors soften the picture with delicate lines of white and violet. Every other person coming in on the trains carries a bunch of goldenrod and Autumn leaves.

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The new buildings going up in Fifth Avenue are a never-failing source of interest to the people who have nothing to do but give such work their constant attention, and there is considerable interest expressed by casual passers-by. At Forty-fourth Street, where the new Delmonico's is to be, one corner is shut in by a close board fence, but the lower corner on the other side, where Sherry's new building is to go up, is open. There is a necessary railing around it, but it is composed of one or two cross bars, and is a help to the professional lookers-on, who belong to a class of individuals who usually need support. But the work is interesting. The excavation is very deep, and the solid rocks are being worked constantly by means of blasts. The people up above watch while the workmen below drill a couple of holes in the rock, which rises in a solid mass a steep precipice from the street. Into the holes the fuse is placed—a very long fuse—and then around and just over the holes, which are perhaps two feet from the bottom of the excavation, are piled, first, old beams, then rocks, a cover of old tin—anything, in fact, that can be found lying around which can be used as a barrier to keep the rock from flying when the blast goes off. The exciting time comes just before an explosion. Two workmen, each carrying a red flag on the end of a pole, and an air of great importance, march up and down outside the place, calling something which sounds, as well as it can be made out, like, "Wha—a—a. Wha—a—a." This is accompanied by gesticulations when a passer-by appears too bold. Then there is the sound of a dull report—the announcement that safety is assured. "All over; all over," the words run together, and the signal men go smilingly back into the excavation. The people who are not interested in the blasting are the men who are stopped as they start across the bridge in front of the place with a warning gesture, only to find later that the blast was at the farther end of the cellar, half a block away.

The "Truliest Things"

Registered Trade Mark

There are many people in this world of shams who want, like children, the "truliest things" and value an inch of honest linen more than yards of what is not the real thing.

Our guarantee—"pure linen"—goes with all our Linen wares, from Handkerchiefs to Table Napery. We cordially invite all who love to look at pretty things to examine our stock.

Our new catalogue just published gives a good idea of the range and style of goods we deal in.

It is mailed free on request.

James McCutcheon & Co.

"THE LINEN STORE,"

14 West Twenty-third St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Private William O'Keefe of Company K, Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., who was charged by his Captain, William P. Morris, with assault with a knife when reprimanded last Saturday, was rearraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. The Captain retold the story, and was corroborated by several members of his company. O'Keefe admitted that he acted hastily and begged for leniency, but Capt. Morris paid no attention to his plea. Magistrate Wentworth committed O'Keefe in $500 bail to answer.

—Antonio Pamella of 531 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Luigi Morlando, thirty-two years old, of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, employed in the excavations for a sewer at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Franklin Avenue, while cleaning a lot of broken rock from the bottom of the excavation, were blown up by the accidental explosion of a dynamite cartridge yesterday. They sustained serious injuries, and were taken to Fordham Hospital.

—The Quill Club will hold its fifty-third regular meeting at the Windsor Hotel, Fifth Avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, at 6 o'clock this evening. The topic for discussion will be "Specialism and Sympathy." A speech on this subject will be made by the Rev. Melancthon Woolsey Stryker, D. D., LL.D., President of Hamilton College, and then the discussion, in five-minute speeches, will commence. All the meetings of the club will be held at the same place this Winter.

—Judge McMahon, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, dismissed the indictment for larceny against former Police Court Clerk Conrad M. Smyth. Mrs. Victoria Johnson, a real estate owner in Harlem, in the complaint that Smyth collected rents for her and retained some of the money about a year ago. She now says it was a mistake.

—The trial of John Shanley, who kept a saloon at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Avenue B, for the murder of Edward Donigan on March 13, was continued yesterday before Justice Smyth in the Supreme Court. Witnesses testified that Donigan had applied a vile epithet to the saloonkeeper's wife.

—Diphtheria has reappeared on the Northern Heights of Jersey City, and it is feared it will become epidemic, as it did a year ago. Two deaths occurred from the disease last week, and several new cures have been reported in the adjacent town of West Hoboken, where also two deaths have been reported.

—Among the passengers who will sail to-day on the North German Lloyd Line steamship Spree for Southampton and Bremen are C. H. Hill, Charles F. Judson, Carl Lentzen, R. Meidenke, H. W. Miller, A. S. Northcote, George R. Settel, Mrs. Vincent Pryce-Phillips, Arnold Spaeter, and Otto Zurcher.

—The British steamship Antilla of the Nassau and New-York Line will, this week, begin regular monthly trips between New-York, Nassau, and Gonaives, Haiti. She has heretofore run only between Nassau and New-York, but the trade has not been profitable, and hence the extension of her route.

—Robert J. Johnson of Jersey City was thrown off the platform of a Consolidated Traction Company's car as it rounded the corner of Grand Street and Manning Avenue March 31. He was severely injured. He sued the company for $10,000, and a jury yesterday gave him $5,000.

—The battleship Indiana left her anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday, and proceeded to the navy yard, where she will undergo repairs made necessary by the damages which resulted from the breaking away of her turrets during the recent storm at sea.

—A sound-money mass meeting will be held at Liberty Hall, 259 East Houston Street, on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Hebrew-American Republican League. Among the speakers will be Edward Lauterbach and Cornelius Van Cott.

—On Election Day returns from all sections of the country will be received at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street. Arrangements have been made for a private wire from the Western Union Telegraph Company.

—The West Side Republican Club will hold a mass meeting to-night at 102 West Eighty-second Street. Ladies are invited to attend, and a special request is made for the presence of members of the West End Woman's Republican Association.

—The Colonial Club of this city announces that after the regular monthly meeting, which will be held at the clubhouse, Sherman Square, next Saturday, the Entertainment Committee will give the initial "smoker" of the season.

—Julius Mass, 54 years old, a bricklayer, fell yesterday from the roof of a church in One Hundred and Seventh Street, between the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue, and broke his jaw. He was taken to Manhattan Hospital.

—Howard Whittaker, twenty-two years old, of 126 East Twelfth Street, a toy manufacturer, was taken to Bellevue Hospital Sunday to be examined as to his sanity. Whittaker had been acting queerly for some days.

—Joseph Scully, twenty-six years old, died at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, Sunday night, from injuries received while coupling cars on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. His home is at Secaucus.

—Patrolman Samuel W. Hatch of the Mulberry Street Station, who is detailed at the crossing at Broadway and Bleecker Street, had his left foot crushed yesterday by the wheel of a truck. He was taken home.

—The second conference of the Universalist Church in the Middle States will be held at the First Universalist Church in Syracuse, N. Y., commencing to-day and ending on Thursday.

—Nelson Lodge, No. 64, of the Order of Sons of St. George, will celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar to-morrow evening by a "smoking concert" in Clarendon Hall.

—"J. S. L."—Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865; died April 15, 1865. Lee surrendered, April 9, 1865.

—There were fourteen excise arrests made last Sunday. On the Sunday previous there were fifteen.

Brooklyn.

—St. Luke's Church, Clinton Avenue, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was formally consecrated yesterday by Bishop Littlejohn of the Long Island Diocese. The church was crowded and the services were impressive. The sanctuary and chancel were crowded with the rectors of the other churches of the diocese. The consecration sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley of St. Agnes's Church, this city, who was formerly rector of St. Luke's. The present rector is Dr. H. C. Swentzel, who has paid off a mortgage of $33,000 since he took office in 1892.

—It was reported in Brooklyn yesterday that Adolph Ketchum, who for the last thirty years has conducted a clothing house in Fulton Street, was dying. Mr. Ketchum was hurt in a trolley accident Oct. 8 and his leg was broken. He was said to be on the road to recovery, when on Friday last he was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis. At Mr. Ketchum's house, 892 Union Street, it was said last night that he was resting quietly, but the doctors considered his condition critical.

—The first action for damages against the Nassau Railroad Company arising from the accident at Thirty-ninth Street, when a brake was broken and the car ran away last Spring, was ended in the Supreme Court yesterday. The jury gave Charles Hasselbrock, a stenographer, $350 damages. He asked for $25,000.

—Charles Grogan of 118 Bedford Avenue, Mathews Kelly of 24 Havemeyer Street, and John McNally of 203 North Seventh Street, who were arrested Sunday night for disturbing the services of the Withers Street Baptist Mission, were held for trial yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court.

—John and Patrick Linden and Charles Quinn, all from Coney

Tuesday
October 20-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

SHARP FIGHT IN VIRGINIA

SOUND-MONEY MEN HOPE TO CARRY THE STATE.

All Depends, They Say, on the Degree of Fairness with Which the Election Shall Be Managed—Brightest Young Politicians in the Old Dominion Against Bryan—Men Who Have Shown the Way to Big Political Victories.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 19.—Sound-money Democrats say that if the election in this State shall be perfectly fair, the free-silver candidates will be defeated. Capt. John S. Wise made a similar remark when he ran against Lee for the Governorship in 1885. In that contest Lee beat Wise by a majority of over 40,000. Mr. Wise long maintained that Mr. Lee drew a salary to which Mr. Wise was entitled. Wise and Lee are on the same side now, so far as the advocacy of sound money is concerned.

The election law under which the Gubernatorial contest referred to was conducted was a different one from that which now prevails. There now is in operation a law adapted from the Australian system. It was enacted at the last session of the Legislature as a substitute for what was known as the "Walton ballot law." The most objectionable feature of the old law was that it placed the power of preparing ballots for the illiterate in the hands of officers known as "special constables," who were appointed by the Democratic Electoral Boards of the counties.

When the present law was passed, two years ago, it was supposed by the ballot reformers that they had secured a law that would make Virginia elections fair. The reformers now see that they were taken in by the framers of the law, and gave support to a measure that practically is no better than the law it succeeded.

Law and Illiterate Voter.

Under the provisions of the law the duty of "aiding" the illiterate voter is devolved upon one of the Judges of Election. This selection is to be made by a majority of the three Judges, two of whom always are Democrats. The law does not make it mandatory upon the Judge to prepare ballots for illiterates. He is to point out the names of the candidates to be voted for, and to do several other simple things, and all the Democratic ballot judge in the black belt will have to do to disfranchise negroes who cannot read is simply to point out the name of the McKinley Electors and the Republican candidates for Congress, and leave the rest to the electors. Unless the full labor of making up the tickets shall be done, a large percentage of the negro vote will be lost to the Republicans.

To overcome this difficulty, the Republicans no doubt will establish schools in the big negro counties, where their voters will be instructed how to prepare their ballots. This, however, will have to be done with the use of an unofficial ticket, as the law does not permit a fac simile of an official ballot to get out nor to be imitated.

The anti-Bryan forces contain the brainiest young politicians in the Old Dominion—men who in other contests have aided largely in winning some of the most signal victories Virginia Democrats have achieved since the war. They claim that Palmer and Buckner will get not fewer than 20,000 votes. This estimate, they say, does not include Democrats who will vote direct for McKinley.

If these claims are correct, the Democrats will have hard work to carry the State. The Democrats expect to secure 90 per cent. of the Populist vote. In the Presidential election of 1892 Weaver received 12,000 votes in Virginia. The same year the Prohibition vote was 2,700. The expectation of the Bryan managers is that the accessions from these two parties will offset the desertions from their own party. Even if this should be admitted, it would not follow that the Bryan Electors will carry the State.

Will Be the State's Largest Vote.

It is conceded the vote polled in this election will be the largest ever recorded in the history of Virginia. The Republicans are likely to make as large gains as their opponents, if not larger, for the reason that except in Presidential elections the negroes take little or no interest in the contests. This year, though, the voters of the negro race are aroused more thoroughly than they have been in any campaign in twenty years. The sound-money leaders and the Republicans are making every exertion to get this vote registered. Compensation is promised county registers for every Republican name put on the books. This proposition is perfectly legitimate, though unusual. In the counties the registers may register a voter at any time other than the regular days set apart by the law for that purpose. They are, however, not required to put themselves to any inconvenience to do so, and the compensation Republicans promise is for trouble registers may take which by law they are not compelled to take.

With such efforts and many other plans made for increasing the colored vote, the anti-Bryan leaders believe that it will be almost impossible for their opponents to beat McKinley. If the sound-money men fail, it will not be for the want of methodical and energetic work. The campaign has been conducted with great shrewdness. The good work is still going on. The sound-money Democrats have a staff of lawyers and also a large body of detectives hired to watch the negro counties to see that no election frauds are committed.

MINNESOTA FOR McKINLEY.

Result of a Poll Made by a St. Paul Newspaper.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 19.—The St. Paul Globe, sound-money Democratic, completed a poll Sunday of the eighty-one counties of the State through its correspondents. The poll is the only complete one that has been made in Minnesota this year.

It shows that the vote of the State will reach 325,000, nearly 30,000 more than were ever cast before. The poll gives the State to McKinley by 18,620 votes.

It gives a little more than 164,000 votes to McKinley, nearly 146,000 to Bryan, and 15,000 to Palmer and Levering, the larger number to Palmer, as the Prohibitionists only put two Electors in the field. The same poll indicates that Lind, Populist, silver Democrat, and silver Republican, will defeat Clough, Republican, for Governor by about 5,000.

The Republicans are sure of their candidates for Congress in the First, Second, and Fourth Districts, with all the others in doubt. The Third and Fifth Districts are likely to go Republican, the Seventh Populist, and the Sixth is so mixed that nobody can foretell the result.

Old Lady Killed by Gas.

Mrs. Elizabeth Richards, eighty-three years old, a resident of Stamford, Conn., was found dead in bed yesterday morning, at the home of her son, George Richards, on the second floor of the tenement house 224 East Eighty-fifth Street. Richards is night ticket agent on the elevated railroad station at Second Avenue and Canal Street. Mrs. Richards was making him a visit. The old lady had made a pot of tea during the night, and after turning off the gas from the stove, accidentally turned it on again while replacing the tea kettle. The gas gradually filled the room and caused her death.

GAS FUEL COMPANY'S OFFER

Besides Paying for Trench Privilege Wants to Give City $10,000.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen were to have had a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering an application from the New-York Fuel Gas Company for permission to supply fuel gas to the residents of this city, but for some unexplained reason the committee did not meet. Perhaps the reason for this may be found in the fact that the company filed an amended application for the permit, offering to the city what it claims are better terms than were contained in a similar application by another company for the same privilege.

Henry D. Macdona, counsel for the New-York Fuel Gas Company, made the offer in the following communication:

"To the Committee on Streets of the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

"Gentlemen: As counsel for the New-York Fuel Gas Company, which has pending before you an application for permission to supply fuel gas in the City and County of New-York, I respectfully ask to substitute for said application the one herewith submitted, which, you will observe, conforms in every word and particular with the resolution favorably reported by the Committee on Lamps and Gas on a similar application of another corporation, except in the important detail of compensation to the city.

"In the pending resolution it is proposed to grant this permit for and in consideration of the sum of twenty cents (20) per lineal foot of trench opened.

"Our amended application, in addition to this amount, proposes to pay into the City Treasury the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars for the permit. In order that there may be no question about the genuineness of this offer, I have handed to your Chairman, with this letter, a certificate of deposit for the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, made by Mr. R. A. C. Smith, President of the New-York Fuel Gas Company, in the Fulton and Market Bank, payable to the order of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the purpose specified.

"I am aware there is pending before the Committee on Lamps and Gas, and not yet acted on, an ostensible offer from an alleged corporation to pay one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars for the privilege the New-York Fuel Gas Company seeks, but I call your attention to the fact that it is not even pretended in the petition making the offer that the concern is an incorporated body, capable of receiving or exercising a franchise under the laws of this State. A glance at the petition shows that it is not signed by a responsible officer; that it does not state that the company has been duly organized, and a search of the records of the County Clerk's office of this county reveals the fact that no such company has been recently incorporated.

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that, in the official printed record of the proceedings of the last meeting of your honorable board, reference is made by way of argument against the application of the company I represent) to the priority of the Consumers' Fuel Gas, Heat & Power Company's application. The records of the County Clerk show that the certificate of incorporation of the Consumers' Fuel Gas, Heat & Power Company was filed on the 18th day of May, 1896, and that of the New-York Fuel Gas Company on June 22, 1896.

"Surely a trifling discrepancy of thirty-four (34) days in the ages or applications of two corporations applying for a public franchise will not weigh, other things being equal, in an enlightened legislative body against a substantial money offer for the benefit of the citizens and taxpayers therein represented.

"I most respectfully request (since one of the standing committees of your honorable body has decided, after a public hearing and long deliberation, that the people of this city should have the benefit of cheap fuel gas, and has so reported,) that our application, which is now identical with the one before the board, except in the particular of compensation, be reported as speedily as possible, in order that the conscience of your honorable body may be enlightened as to the value of the franchise, and that it may have an opportunity to consider the whole subject at the public meeting tomorrow. Respectfully yours,

"H. D. MACDONA.

"NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1896."

THE ABBEY FUNERAL PLANS.

His Little Daughter Abundantly Provided For by Grandparents.

The funeral services of Henry E. Abbey, a managing director of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, will be at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, at 9 A. M. to-day.

The pall bearers will be William Steinway, Robert Dunlap, Edward Lauterbach, George L. Rives, A. M. Palmer, Augustin Daly, Frank W. Sanger, George G. Haven, D. Ogden Mills, James H. Breslin, M. Coleman, John Burke, and Walter Damrosch. The ushers at the church will be Frederick Rullman, M. J. O'Brien, Alfred Hayman, Arthur Lamson, Henry Dazian, George Cox, George Tyson, J. Paulding, George J. Bascom, J. W. Wheelock, Charles Diefendorf, Dr. T. S. Robertson, and Max Hirsch.

Of the funeral party who will escort the body to Northampton, Mass., will be Mrs. Frances Kingsley, Miss Kate Kingsley Abbey, Mrs. Zinn, and Myron B. Rice, his mother and sister, relatives, and John B. Schoeffel.

As has been stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, no successor—as managing director—will be chosen in place of Mr. Abbey, but the vacancy of director in the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company caused by his death will be filled after the funeral.

After the interment at Northampton Mr. Schoeffel will go to Boston. On his return here he will make public the messages of sympathy and condolence sent from all over the world.

While Mr. Abbey's daughter's future is a subject of concern to President William Steinway and other officers of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, it is not probable that she will need aid. Her grandmother, Mrs. Kingsley, has an ample fortune, and is devoted to the little girl. Besides, her grandfather, by his will, provided for her in a trust fund.

EXPLOSION IN THE STREET.

Crowd Scattered When a Manhole Cover Was Blown Off.

Just as the crowd of factory and shop employes in the East Twenty-third Street neighborhood was leaving for luncheon yesterday there was an explosion at Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue. A 100-pound manhole cover situated close to the curbing at the southwest corner flew twenty-five feet into the air.

Paving stones about it were thrown from their places in every direction, some of them narrowly missing pedestrians. There was a lively scramble for places of shelter. A Second Avenue horse car had just passed up town, and the manhole cover in its descent narrowly missed striking it. Its passengers were panic-stricken, and some risked injury in jumping from the car. So far as can be learned, no one was injured.

The subway at that point passes near the sewer, and it is thought that an electric spark ignited an accumulation of gas that had found its way into the subway.

Died of a Broken Heart.

Mrs. Ellen Donnelly, mother of Policeman Peter Donnelly of the Essex Market Court squad, died at the residence of one of her sons, 54 Lewis Street, yesterday at the age of eighty-five years. According to her relatives and friends, she died of a broken heart. Mrs. Donnelly lived in one house, at 57 Cannon Street, for forty-nine years, and nothing could induce her to leave the place up to a few weeks ago. Her two sons offered her a home with them, but she preferred to live in the old house. She was notified on Sept. 1 that she would have to move, as the house was to be torn down. Grief brought on rapid decline, and death quickly ensued.

TSCHIGORIN AT THE TOP

LIKELY TO WIN FIRST PRIZE AT BUDA-PESTH.

Eleven Rounds Played in the International Chess Congress — The Russian Master's Score Is 7 1-2 to 2 1-2—Charousek Is Next with a Score of 7 to 3—Pillsbury's Score Is 6 1-2 to 3 1-2—Winawer at Present Is the Fourth Man.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 19.—The eleventh round of the international chess tournament was played to-day, exciting much interest by reason of the closeness of the leading scores. At the end of the day's play the following summary was posted:

ELEVENTH ROUND.

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Won by
Winawer-Charousek	Ruy Lopez	29.	Charousek.
Tarrasch-Walbrodt	Falkbeer	41.	Tarrasch.
Albin-Tschigorin	Giuoco	41.	Tschigorin.
Schlechter-Janowski	K. G. dec.	71.	Schlechter.
Maroczy-Marco	Ruy Lopez	21.	Drawn.
Popiel-Noa	Pianchetto	32.	Noa.
Pillsbury	a bye.		

Charousek's defense to the Winawer Ruy Lopez was 3..P—QR3. The Hungarian obtained an equal position in the opening, and in the middle game outcombined the Warsaw veteran, beating him after 29 moves.

Walbrodt replied to Tarrasch's 2..P—QB4 with 2..P—Q4, and, on Tarrasch taking that pawn, pushed on with 3..P—K5, his Falkbier counter attack being so spirited that Tarrasch presently got a bad position. Then, with much patience and dexterity, the Nuremberg doctor extricated himself, turned the tables on the Berliner, and won after 41 moves.

Albin's Giuoco Piano with Tschigorin was the variation for white of 4 castles, and 5..P—Q3. The game was the finest exhibition of chess of the day, Albin playing with all his ingenuity to win and Tschigorin outdoing himself with splendid recouvers for the defense. The position was very intricate, and when Albin had exhausted so much of his time that he could not study the continuation properly, he, for lack of time, missed the correct sequence of moves and lost after 41 moves.

Janowski declined Schlechter's King's Gambit with 2..B—B4, but was unable to cope with the Vienna player's tactics in this game, and from start to finish was bested by Schlechter, nevertheless holding out for 71 moves in an uphill fight when he resigned.

Maroczy's Ruy Lopez, like Winawer's, was met by the 3..P—QR3 defense at the hands of Marco. Both white and black played with great accuracy, and when twenty-one moves had been made in a perfectly even position, a draw was taken.

Noa responded to Popiel's P—K4 with 1..P—KKt3, and developed his King's franchetto so well in the opening that in the middle game he was able to take the initiative, and, coming along with his attack, upset Popiel and won as he pleased in thirty-two moves.

Two rounds more have to be played, and Tschigorin, who is leading the field with 7½ points already up, has to play white against Schlechter and black against Maroczy. He can make a possible 9½ won games, and probably will do so.

Charousek is next, with 7 points. He has to play white with Tarrasch and black with Albin. He has a possible 9 wins, but hardly can expect to make that score.

Pillsbury is third, with 6½ points. He plays white against Winawer and black with Tarrasch. His utmost possible score is 8½ points.

Appended is the full score to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost
Tschigorin	7½	2½	Maroczy	5	5
Charousek	7	3	Walbrodt	5	5
Pillsbury	6½	3½	Tarrasch	4½	5½
Winawer	6½	4½	Noa	4	7
Schlechter	5½	4½	Marco	3½	6½
Albin	5	5	Popiel	1	9
Janowski	5	5			

The pairing for the twelfth round, which will be played to-morrow, is as follows: Marco vs. Popiel, Janowski vs. Maroczy, Tschigorin vs. Schlechter, Walbrodt vs. Albin, Charousek vs. Tarrasch, Pillsbury vs. Winawer. The bye falls to Noa.

A BITTER DEMOCRATIC FICHT.

Scenes of Riot and Disorder on the Floor of a Convention.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 19.—The Democratic Convention of the Bridgeport Probate District, comprising the towns of Bridgeport, Easton, Trumbull, and Munroe, was the scene of wild riot and disorder Saturday. The fight was between the gold and silver factions of the party, the gold-standard men favoring the nomination of Judge A. M. Talmadge of this city, who has held the office since 1892, and the silver men working for the nomination of Attorney Thomas Cullinan, a young Democrat of this city.

Judge Talmadge has renounced the Chicago platform and declared to a committee of delegates that he would not vote for Bryan and Sewall. The convention began business by electing two Chairmen, one for Cullinan and the other for Talmadge. Before business was concluded there were several personal encounters on the floor of the convention hall. The result was the nomination of both Cullinan and Talmadge, after two sets of delegates from Trumbull had been seated, one by each of two Credential Committees.

Yesterday Frank Callahan, one of the Cullinan delegates, made oath to a statement that Charles Ketcham, a prominent Republican, had offered him $50 to vote for the nomination of Judge Trumbull. Ketcham denies the statement. It is the intention of the Republican machine to indorse the nomination of Judge Talmadge by the gold Democrats. From now on there will be the bitterest fight on record among local Democrats.

SAW THREE WRECKS.

The Schooner Hazard Did Good Work in Rescuing a Crew.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—The schooner B. I. Hazard, from Georgetown, S. C., for New-York, arrived at the Delaware Breakwater at noon to-day, having in tow the schooner L. G. Smith, which she picked up, abandoned and waterlogged, on the 16th inst., off the coast of North Carolina. The Captain and crew of the Smith were rescued by the steamer Gate City and landed at New-York.

The Hazard also reports having passed the schooner H. J. Cottrell in latitude 34 degrees 22 minutes, longitude 74 degrees, on the 14th inst., also abandoned and waterlogged.

At the same time she saw the Cottrell a vessel was sighted on fire, but she disappeared before the Hazard could reach her. There was no way of telling what ship it was or the fate of the crew.

Sued for Breach of Promise.

ELIZABETH, Oct. 19.—Miss Mary McNamara, thirty-two years old, to-day began a suit against Capt. James Cox of the steamer Advance for $10,000 for breach of promise of marriage. The case came up in the Union County Court before Judge and jury. Miss McNamara says in her allegation that the defendant engaged himself to be married to her in 1891, three days after his first wife died.

WHITELEGGE'S FOUR WIVES.

That Many Families Claim the Late Lawyer's $100,000 Estate.

When Joseph H. Whitelegge, a well-known lawyer, who lived in Tiebout Avenue, Fordham, died, three months ago, his widow went to Lawyer Allen Evarts of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and said that her husband had left no will. She wanted advice. The usual legal steps were taken, and Whitelegge's death was announced in the newspapers. There appeared in person and by letter as claimants for the lawyer's estate four wives and four sets of children.

Whitelegge was well known to the legal profession. Prior to the widening of College Place he had an office in that street. He practiced alone, and when he abandoned the place he retired, having accumulated a fortune of about $100,000. It consisted of real estate, and houses in Harlem, Jersey City, and Paterson, N. J. He is remembered by lawyers in the city as a very large, coarse-looking, red-whiskered and bald-headed man who was very secluded and unsociable with other men.

He came from England, where he was a blacksmith, in 1859. He left behind a young wife whom he had married five years before, and who is there yet. He came with a schoolgirl. A marriage ceremony was performed after they reached this country. He brought with him his little daughter Margaret, and left behind a son.

Whitelegge began the study of law in this country, and was admitted to the bar. He lived with the second wife seven years. They separated by mutual consent. He had three children by her—James, a clerk in Jersey City, and two daughters. One is said to be an actress. The other lives in Hoboken.

Whitelegge's law practice was very good. One of his clients was Mrs. Abraham Loziar of Paterson, who sought a divorce. She got it. The lawyer and she were married and lived in Bronx Park for more than twenty years, and had several children. Mrs. Etta Duffy and Edith Whitelegge, thirteen years old, who are said to live in Hoboken, are two of them.

A few years ago a Mrs. Curry obtained a divorce through Whitelegge. She became the lawyer's typewriter. He took her to Europe in 1889, registering her as his daughter on the steamer. His third wife, who was at home, heard of it. She took the household goods from the Bronx Park house and moved away. She got a divorce. He married his typewriter, and lived with her in Fordham at the time of his death.

He died suddenly from acute gastritis. It is said that pall bearers at the funeral had to be hired, as he had no friends, and no one cared enough for him to attend the service.

A daughter by the first wife is Mrs. Henry A. Shumway, wife of a ticket agent at the Cortlandt Street Ferry. They and a daughter lived at 86A Clinton Avenue, Jersey City. Two weeks ago all three sailed for England to get the first Mrs. Whitelegge and bring her to this country and establish their claim to the property.

CHARLES E. RUNK BANKRUPT.

Receiver Named for a Man Reputed to Have Had a Million.

Arthur M. King has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles E. Runk, real estate operator, of 47 Broad Street, and Treasurer of the Harlem Casino Company, who was supposed a year ago to be a millionaire, on the application of Anna C. Runk. He is a large stockholder in the National Wall Paper Company, holding $87,000 of debenture stock and $800,000 to $700,000 common stock. The latter has never paid a dividend, but the former receives 8 per cent. annual dividends.

The debenture stock has been pledged as security for money loaned to him, $50,000 to the Chemical National Bank, $5,000 to the West Side Bank, $25,000 to W. C. C. Lartz and L. C. Kuhner, and the remainder to the Yorkville Bank. The common stock is all pledged to Frederick Beck, his father-in-law, as security for money due him. Mr. Runk has assigned to Mr. Beck equities in life insurance policies of $90,000, on which other parties have loaned $11,500, and also conveyed real estate in New-York and Brooklyn to Mr. Beck. He has not had an accounting with Mr. Beck as to the amount of money he owes him. They have been in real estate transactions together. Mr. Runk gave Jacob Ruppert a mortgage on property at Mount Hope, Westchester County, to secure a note for $15,000, which he had indorsed, and he also assigned a claim of $16,000 against the Harlem Casino Company to Mr. Ruppert. Mr. Runk also gave a mortgage of $8,500 to Emil Unger on 288 Fifth Avenue, after a mortgage of $120,000, as security for money loaned. Mr. Runk also mortgaged some property to his wife, and made a mortgage on real estate to secure her for $25,000 debenture stock of the National Wall Paper Company, which she let him have to pledge with the Yorkville Bank to secure a loan of $20,000.

Mr. Runk, in his examination, said that after satisfying the claims secured by him there may be some equity in his property. Judge MacLean also extended this receivership to include a judgment obtained by the Chemical National Bank of $15,093 against Mr. Runk.

CAN'T DO AS THEY PLEASE.

Drivers on the Boulevard Will Be Regulated Sharply To-day.

Police Commissioner Andrews has instructed the Boulevard bicycle squad to report to him this morning for special instructions regarding the enforcement of the ordinance dividing Western Boulevard into thoroughfares for business vehicles on the one side, and bicycles and carriages on the other. The Commissioner's order to the squad is likely to be vigorous, as it has been found that drivers on the Boulevard ignore the ordinance and disregard the efforts of the police to enforce it.

Chief Conlin's injunction to the Captains concerned in the ordinance, to keep the processions on the Boulevard distinct from each other, had no effect yesterday on the appearance of the thoroughfare. From Fifty-ninth to Manhattan Street there was the same tangle of delivery wagons, trucks, and vans, swaying from one side to the other, without regard to the lines laid down by the ordinance. The regular patrolmen of the Boulevard, aided by Patrolmen Gillis and Riley of the bicycle squad, grew hoarse in delivering commands. Half the drivers knew nothing of the ordinance, and the other half obeyed it only when the police were in sight. The bicyclists were the only frequenters of the thoroughfare who kept within the strip assigned to them. To all appearances, the wheelmen were well informed of the provisions of the ordinance, and disposed to approve them.

Commissioner Andrews was advised of the condition of affairs, and decided to increase the bicycle squad at once, and to issue orders for the arrest of persons guilty of infractions of the ordinance. Accordingly, from to-day on, twelve patrolmen will be on duty.

The fine for a violation of the ordinance is $5.

Brooklyn Institute Singing Class.

The Department of Music of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has decided to inaugurate sight singing classes, and will maintain them through the Winter and Spring of 1896-7. Through the courtesy of the Trustees of the Baptist Temple, a large room in the temple, corner of Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, will be used for rehearsals on Monday evenings of each week, commencing Nov. 9 at 8 o'clock. Prof. Tallis Morgan has been engaged as instructor. The cost to members of these classes has been placed at the nominal sum of 10 cents a lesson, but to avoid irregularity in attendance a ticket good for ten lessons, and costing $1, will be issued.

TO MAKE REFORM ODIOUS

MR. McADOO WRITES OF RADICALISM'S EVIL EFFECTS.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Will Not Support Bryan—Fear of Violent Remedies Is the Best Shield of Abuses—Former Democratic Stand for Conservatism—It Is a Long Step Thence to the Chicago Platform.

The State Committee of the National Democratic Party of New-Jersey met at the Palmer and Buckner headquarters in Jersey City yesterday. No business of public importance was transacted, but William J. Curtis of Summit gave out a letter which he had received from William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a letter in which Mr. Curtis had asked his opinion of the Chicago platform.

After reciting his many obligations to his old friends in New-Jersey, Mr. McAdoo said:

"I am opposed to the platform and unable to support the ticket nominated at Chicago, because I am thoroughly convinced that the doctrines therein set forth are unsound and dangerous, and would work incalculable injury to the whole people of the Republic, being from a political and economic point of view extremely radical, if not revolutionary; fierce with the heat of renewed sectionalism and savage with the bitterness of class distinctions hitherto unknown to this new and happier hemisphere."

Mr. McAdoo then reviews his course in Congress on financial questions:

"The untenable character of this proposition," he continues, speaking of free coinage of silver, "and its especially injurious effects on the wage workers has been so clearly demonstrated that I do not deem it necessary at this time to review the objections to a scheme which seems to me both visionary and objectionable. Bad as I believe this measure to be, when in addition it is coupled with drastic and violent remedies for evils in government, imaginary or existent, which prove worse than the evils themselves, it must give the most violent partisan who still remains a patriot pause before giving to such a platform support, either active or passive.

"The most painful reflection in connection with this subject is that those necessary and progressive reforms, either in the principles or practices of government, which should constantly, under normal conditions, be in active operation, are likely to become cowed and silent from alarm at the serious proposition to apply reckless, unusual, and violent remedies to existent conditions, as if order, light, and peace were the children of chaos, darkness, and disorder. The fear of violent and unnatural remedies is the best shield of abuses. The best way to make reform odious is to tinge it with the red hues of the menace of reckless radicalism. To prevent hereafter undue reaction against wholesome and legitimate criticism of government it is necessary to reject with an emphasis approaching unanimity the extreme and sweeping innovations proposed at Chicago.

"In its whole history the Democratic Party has gloried in its conservatism, and in the period following the civil war it won the allegiance of vast numbers of young men, then coming of age, by its consistent opposition to all radical tendencies. Indeed, in its official appeal to voters in New-York and New-Jersey, it has called itself the Democratic Conservative Party.

"From this attitude to that of the convention at Chicago, which found nothing worthy of conservatism, is, indeed, a long distance.

"I yield to no one in my belief in the majesty and independence of this great country, its imperial place among the powerful nations, its duty to assert its rights and maintain its honor in all lands and on all seas. But I cannot be convinced that the best way to make it omnipotent against the world, if not, as proposed, against nature itself, is to weaken its prestige and clip its authority at home, discredit its institutions, and impair its business integrity.

"In a contest such as this, party associations, personal friendships and interest, and even family ties, cannot be allowed to interpose between us and the paramount and primary duty to stand by the Republic, the best hope of humanity; to keep unimpaired, sacred, and honored its institutions, and its flag."

DOESN'T KNOW WHO HIT HIM.

W. H. Johnson of Meriden Struck Down and Robbed, He Says.

William H. Johnson of Meriden, Conn., in the employ of the Meriden Britannia Company, entered the Gilsey House at 1 A. M. Sunday, dazed and bleeding from an ugly wound in the back of his head. He was weak and seemed not to know what had happened to him.

Though he had registered at the hotel on Friday with his wife, Mr. Johnson registered again and was shown to his rooms. He had gone driving on Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Proudman of 307 Eighth Avenue. When the party returned, the ladies walked home from the stable, 366 Eighth Avenue, leaving the men to put up the horses.

Mr. Proudman did not know that Johnson had not gone with the ladies, and when he had seen to the animals he went home alone.

Shortly after Proudman's departure, Johnson was seen by K. S. Drake to leave the stable by a rear door. The next heard of him was when he entered the Gilsey House.

Mr. Johnson recovered somewhat during Sunday. He said he remembered only that he had been struck in the back of the head by something hard and that when he awoke he was lying at the foot of a flight of steps. He does not know in what street or avenue he was.

He discovered that his gold watch and chain, $50, and even his spectacles and eyeglasses had been stolen. Mr. Johnson did not make a complaint to the police. He and his wife returned to Meriden Sunday afternoon.

Longshoremen's Secret Meeting.

A dispatch received yesterday said that the International Federation of Marine and River Trades of London, that sent Edward McHugh to this country six weeks ago to organize the American sailors and longshoremen into the federation, had done very little in this country so far, although McHugh had been given $1,500 on starting, and was further paid a salary of $50 a week. There was a meeting of longshoremen held yesterday at 51 South Street, but when a reporter entered the hall the Chairman and McHugh said the meeting was secret and nothing would be given out. McHugh added that the public part of the meeting was over.

"What did you do at the public meeting?" was asked.

"We organized," he replied.

McHugh was asked what he had to say in regard to the reports about himself. He replied that he did not care anything about the newspapers or what they said.

CHURCH OF REDEEMER DEBTS.

Explanations of Persons Concerned—Hopes of Bishop Potter.

In talking about the ninety-thousand-dollar mortgages, on which the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer is unable to pay interest, the Treasurer of the Vestry, Henry M. Bolton, said yesterday:

"The condition of the church results simply from a large indebtedness and a congregation too poor to carry it. This does not arise from unwise or extravagant management on the part of any one connected with the church. The first mortgage of $65,000, owned by the city, was forced upon us after long litigation arising from a mistake as to the ownership of the property. A semi-annual installment of interest at 4 per cent. is due Nov. 1. We can't pay it. J. Pierpont Morgan's of $25,000 is a second mortgage at 6 per cent."

The parish has 3,000 members, none of whom are rich, Mr. Bolton said. He denied that High Church ritualism had anything to do with the matter.

At the office of the Trinity Church Corporation, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, the Secretary, said that the corporation had paid the interest due Mr. Morgan for six years, and was unwilling to do so longer, as the interest on the first mortgage was not kept up.

Bishop Potter expressed confidence that the church would not be lost to the diocese. He was, he said, unable to suggest any method by which this preservation could be effected. The Bishop expressed no opinion as to the church's ritual. He concluded the interview with the remark that "Trinity extended assistance to struggling churches for the purpose of helping them to get on their feet, and if that aid, after being furnished for a long period, proved futile, the corporation could not go on indefinitely helping them."

OBJECTED TO THE BANNER.

A Tammany Design in West Thirty-third Street Removed.

The Tammany Hall Democrats of the Eleventh Assembly District, who have their headquarters at Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, and of whom Martin Dalton is leader, came near coming in contact with the police because of a Bryan and Sewall banner which they strung Friday night. The banner was so objectionable to the residents of the neighborhood that a complaint was made.

Acting Deputy Chief Brooks took the matter in hand, but when the police arrived at the place where the banner had been flying it had disappeared. The Tammanyites, hearing of the complaints, had taken the design down early yesterday and carted it away.

The banner was in several sections, and the centre was occupied by a copy of a newspaper cartoon that caused all the trouble. It represented a coat sleeve, cut up into several squares, in the centre of which was a dollar mark. A big hand, supposed to be Mark Hanna's, protruded from the coat sleeve, grasping the links of a chain. The chain was really a part of a pair of shackles, one end of which was clasped about the neck of a wriggling figure, made to represent William McKinley.

This picture was surrounded with the names of the Popocratic candidates for President and Vice President, Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Directly beneath the picture was the name of Amos J. Cummings for Congress.

Some of the Democrats in the district held an indignation meeting Saturday and resolved to take steps to compel the removal of the banner. They appealed to the police and also notified the Republicans at headquarters. News of this reached Leader Dalton and his followers and the banner was removed.

IS AGAIN IN CORDAGE.

Mr. Waterbury, Who Declared Himself a Pauper, Resumes Business.

James M. Waterbury, who was President of the Cordage Trust, which collapsed in 1893, and was recently defendant in supplementary proceedings that humbled a former king of finance and prince of hospitality, yesterday resumed his business career.

As the head of the firm of J. M. Waterbury & Co. and President of the National Cordage Company, Mr. Waterbury grew fond of stocks. It is said he spent more time on the floor of the Exchange than on the "walk" where his rope was made. Cordage became popular, and for a while the stock boomed, and Mr. Waterbury was famous and rich. Then the trust collapsed, and carried with it the firms of J. M. Waterbury & Co., Tucker, Carter & Co., and William Wall & Sons.

James M. Waterbury transferred his property to his wife. He had been the hero of a "society circus," but when examined in supplementary proceedings three months ago, he was able to declare that he was indeed a pauper.

"The Waterbury Rope Company" is the name of the new concern. Its offices are at 66 South Street. The "rope-walk," an extensive plant, at the corner of Berry and North Eleventh Streets, Brooklyn, E. D., was put in operation yesterday. The machinery is all new. When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES visited the place in the afternoon, young Mr. Lawrence Waterbury was calmly dictating a letter to a typewriter in the office, and the workmen were stolidly winding great coils of new rope to fill the orders that may restore Mr. Waterbury's wealth.

DIED AT A BETROTHAL PARTY.

Abraham S. Manne, Retired Merchant, Stricken with Heart Disease.

An engagement party was given in 227 East Eighty-sixth Street Sunday evening to celebrate the betrothal of Miss Louisa Teller to Bert Schnurer, and of Miss Johanna Teller to Joseph Grasheim.

Among the guests was Abraham S. Manne of 346 Union Street, Brooklyn. He was an uncle to Mr. Schnurer. The company was about to go to supper when Mr. Manne fell insensible, and died in five minutes of heart disease, a doctor in the party said. The gathering hastily broke up.

Mr. Manne was sixty-three years old. Thirty years ago he and his brother, Simon M. Manne, established a store on Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, under the firm name of Manne Brothers. Simon Manne died about three years ago, and Abraham S. Manne retired in favor of his son, Louis, and the business was moved to its present stand in Fulton Street.

A widow and four children are living. Henry, one of the three sons, is a law partner of District Attorney Backus; Louis is in the dry goods business, and Bertram N. is a law student. The only daughter is married to Mr. Henry Kamsler.

Ada Rehan's Dog Fun Dead.

Miss Ada Rehan is deeply affected at the loss of her celebrated brindle bull pup, Fun, who died yesterday morning of peritonitis, at the hospital where he had been cared for during the last ten days. Nothing was left undone for the poor and faithful dumb beast by Miss Rehan, who was devoted to him. He was about six years old, and was presented to Miss Rehan by Sir Henry Thompson, the famous English lawyer, four years ago. Fun was always kind, gentle, affectionate, and friendly. He was the winner of several rich prizes, among them being second prize in the bench show of 1892. He would always accompany Miss Rehan on her tours through the United States and Great Britain, and was well known to all fanciers of dogs.

OBJECTED TO ARMENIANS

SOME CITIZENS OF RAMSEY'S ARE AGAINST THEM.

Would Not Have Them Take Up Quarters on the Salvation Army's Farm in New-Jersey—Came Here by Way of France, and Some of Them Had Money and Were Allowed to Land—Protesters Fear They May Not Be Self-Supporting.

The first party of Armenian refugees who have been helped to come to this country by Miss Frances Willard and Lady Somerset arrived yesterday on the Obdam. There were 167 persons, of whom 24 were women, and 180 more will arrive later this week.

The Armenian refugees had reached Marseilles, France, and thence the two philanthropic women communicated with the Salvation Army in this country as to what chances there were for them to secure employment in the United States. The Salvationists promised to take charge of the refugees as they arrived and place them temporarily on the Booth-Tucker farm in New-Jersey, which is forty-eight acres in extent. From this point they will be sent to wherever employment or homes can be found.

A delegation from Salvationists' headquarters went yesterday to Ellis Island to take charge of the refugees and conduct them to Ramsey's, N. J., where the farm is situated. The delegation was headed by Col. Holland.

Another delegation also went to Ellis Island, said to represent the citizens of Ramsey's, with a strong protest against allowing the Armenians to go to their place. In this delegation were Paul B. Moffatt, Frederick Schilling, John J. Dater, and William Slack, and they were joined by another of their townsmen, Mr. Young.

The delegates submitted a protest in writing, saying that several members of the Salvation Army had adopted a system of begging for the support and maintenance of a horde of Armenians that were paupers and aliens, and the petitioners therefore protested against these aliens being sent to the community.

Mr. Young, who acted as Chairman of the delegation, said that the Ramsey's people had found out that the Armenians were paupers from the fact that an appeal had been made in a Ramsey's church Sunday for money to support the refugees. There were already more Salvationists in the town than it could afford to support, and the residents could hardly walk about without encountering a tambourine stretched out for alms.

The Rev. J. N. Tromper, pastor of the Christian Reformed Church at Ramsey's, hurried to Ellis Island to champion the cause of the Armenian refugees. He made a written statement that he had been requested to enlist the sympathy of his congregation in behalf of the Armenians, and that the request had been made by a member of the Salvation Army.

Comm

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

MONDAY—P. M.

Market strong and fairly active. Good feeling encouraged by the continued boom in wheat and other farm products. Sterling exchange further reduced. More gold imports assured. Some bear covering. Money opening at 6 per cent., was hoisted to 8, and closed at 4.

This has not been a very pleasant day for bear speculators in the security market. Their boasts of what they intended to do prove to be greatly in excess of actual performances. All the news of the day has been against bear plans.

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About the only aggressive thing attempted by the raiding contingent appeared in efforts to manipulate the call money market to high figures. It was a dismal failure. Everybody in Wall Street concedes that these are not agreeable times for business men obliged to seek accommodation in the loan market. Funds, for ample reasons known to everybody, are scarce. To-day's transactions on the Stock Exchange make it clear, however, that the scheme to add embarrassments to the money market's complications will not be permitted without a contest. All the talent in Wall Street is not on the side of depression.

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Apropos of this, much the most interesting feature of the stock market appeared in the form of transactions made "buyer 60." Close observers attached much significance to these transactions—providing, as they do, with the option they involve, a privilege to buyers of stocks to have them delivered at their own pleasure within sixty days from date. This enables buyers to escape the tightness of the current money market by having stocks carried over election into a period when it is everywhere conceded money is bound to be as easy as it is now tight.

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Such options in times past have been exceedingly popular in Wall Street. Under Stock Exchange laws such trading is amply protected, it being provided that 10 per cent. can be demanded for deposit in trust during the existence of the contract. To that extent it is an exceptionally advantageous form of trading for people so acutely alarmed for the country as Wall Street bears just now are professing to be. Yet, somehow, it was difficult to find a raiding speculator to-day willing to take this agreeable view of it.

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Under the inspiration of the disclosure that bull operators were disposed to undertake such trades, there was a wave of confidence sent through the Street, and many people who have lately let securities go were showing an inclination to buy back. What was of similar consequence, (which, indeed, at the moment promises to be of even more importance,) showed in the antics of a group of brokers who are known to execute orders for a conspicuous bear pool. The laundry department of the Stock Exchange is very much in evidence sometimes. And when a big bear is skirmishing for an opportunity to cover he cannot always hide his hand.

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Bear promises that the Bank of England, unable to wait till Thursday, would make a special advance to-day in its interest rate came to nothing. Upon the other hand, the bull predictions, cited this morning in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, that sterling exchange rates would be reduced, was promptly verified. The rate not only weakened, but it went down to a point below where it has been in many a long day. The influence of this is of much consequence just at this juncture. It puts beyond all doubt the fact that Europe is not only legitimately our debtor on a tremendous scale, but that she is ready and disposed to pay in immediate gold.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	2	Gen. Electric	⅝
Am. Sug. Refs	3¼	Ill. Steel Co	½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	1½	L. E. & West. pf	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Lake Shore	½
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	½	Louis. & Nash	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1
Bay State Gas	1¼	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Chi., B. & Q	2	N. J. Central	1½
Chicago Gas t. r.	1½	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¼	Nor. Pac., all in. pd.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	1	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	2½	St. P. & Omaha	1
C., C., C. & St. L	1	Southern Ry. pf	½
Col., H. V. & T	½	U. S. Leather pf	1½
Consol. Gas	1½	Wabash pf.	⅞

STOCKS DECLINED.

L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	½	Minn Iron	⅞
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2	Mobile & Ohio	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

B'way & 7th Av. 5s	1	M., K. & T. of T. 6s	1¼
Col. & 9th Av 5s	1	Northwest gold c	1
E. T., V. & G. con	1	O., S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.	1
M., K. & E. 1st	1¼	Rich & Dan. 6s	1
M., K. & T. 2d	1	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s	2

BONDS DECLINED.

M. & Ohio gen	1	St. L. & S. F. gn. 5s	1
Ohio Southern 1st	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was fairly active. Call loans were made at 4@8 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money was 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements and 7½@9 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $82,574,609; balances, $5,766,720; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $261,250.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; closing at 1 per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 2⅛@3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was weak and posted rates were 1c lower for sixty days, at $4.80½, and ½c lower, at $4.84, for demand. Actual rates were $4.80@$4.80½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83@$4.83¼ for demand, $4.83⅝@$4.84 for cable transfers, and $4.78¾@$4.79 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 95, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—80c discount. Boston—10c discount; 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraph, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling at par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were firm in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 72⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 44⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 32⅜; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 58½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅜. Declined—Illinois Central, 1¼, to 93½, and Erie, ¼, to 14¼. New-York Central sold at 94 and Reading at 11⅞. British consols were firm at 107⅛ for money and 108 for the account.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, £6,000. In Paris, rentes were 101f 42½c. Exchange on London, 25f 22c. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 35,091,000 marks.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, registered; both the 4s of 1925, and the 5s, registered, advanced ¼, and the 4s, 1907, coupon, ⅛. The sales were $4,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 108@107¾; $20,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116¼, and $1,000 5s, registered, at 110⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	92½	..
4s, r., 1907	106½	107
4s, c., 1907	107⅝	108
4s, r., 1925	115	115½
4s, c., 1925	116¼	116½
5s, r., 1904	110½	110⅝
5s, c., 1904	111	111½
Currency 6s, 1898	104¼	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103⅝	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¼	..

In State securities, $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 57½, and $1,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s at 78.

INVESTORS ARE AWAKE.

Mr. J. Fletcher Shera of the Stock Exchange firm of Townsend & Shera said yesterday regarding the stock market:

"As to the outcome of the financial situation, I feel most hopeful, and I find that sentiment general with Wall Street men. There is a great deal of confidence in the result of the election, and a belief in the prosperity that will follow. I find people quietly buying securities. There is a much better demand from investors than I expected to see before the election. There seems to be a gradually increasing disposition on the part of outsiders to take advantage of the present low prices.

"I expect to see higher prices in stocks before Nov. 3. And I think that there will be an increase in the outside interest in the market. I know that there are several large Wall Street interests now buying securities, and have been doing so for some time past. They are buying not for investment, but for speculation, and they believe in the rise to come after the settlement of the political question. As to the outsiders, I think that as the election draws nearer a disposition to discount the result will make itself evident. There is now very little outside buying, but it is larger than it has been for some time past.

"People confidently expect to see McKinley elected, but there is, of course, one chance—one in a thousand—of Bryan winning. It is the existence of this chance that makes people timid, and keeps back the public's buying. But I think much of this timidity will disappear before the election comes around. While I do not look for any great boom in prices or any marked increase in the number of outsiders in the market, yet I expect to see higher prices and better business before the day for voting.

"People who have stocks now are holding on to them. There is little or no liquidation among outsiders who have securities. Most of the men who have stocks have them either entirely paid for or well margined, and their disposition is to hold them, even through a good decline, and to see the matter to its finish. They believe that the ultimate outcome will show a profit for their accounts.

"The condition of the money market is one factor in the situation that is retarding prices. But I am inclined to think that the high rate for money is a part of the exchange scheme to keep up the flow of gold in our direction. Rates will probably stay as they are now until after the election. I do not expect to see serious results from any extensive money stringency.

"I find a great many people who are holding off—who openly admit that they expect to pay from five to ten points higher for their stocks after the election, and who say that they would rather do that than take any risks. That is probably commendable, on the ground that caution is at times a good thing. But in this case it is hardly conservative judgment, and it is hardly likely to result in very heavy profits. It is the man who buys when things are down who makes money in Wall Street, and not the one who waits until there has been an advance before purchasing."

ONLY PROSPERITY AHEAD.

Mr. Marcus Mayer of Taylor & Mayer said yesterday in discussing the financial outlook:

"I am an unqualified bull. I can see nothing ahead but prosperity. The country is down to bed-rock. Things have been growing worse and worse ever since 1890.

"Prices have been falling; business has been deteriorating; every one has been economizing, and the hard times have been getting harder.

"Now things have gone as far on that tack as they can go.

"We have reached the bottom.

"With the election of McKinley the course must be upward.

"The great movement in American products, especially in wheat and corn, shows how the tide is beginning to turn, and what we may expect for the future. With this one crop the purchasing power of American products has increased beyond computation. That is one of the great bull factors in the situation.

"Between now and the election I certainly do not expect to see any further decline in the prices of securities. Neither do I expect any considerable advance, although it is probable that there will be one. The certainty of McKinley's election may become so evident that there will be a great buying movement on the part of outsiders.

"The money market is, I think, the great factor in the situation just now. To-day, for the first time, we have seen evidences of the disposition to buy being hampered by tight money. The 'buyer 60' quotations on the tape show that. But on account of the money stringency, and also on account of the political uncertainty, I do not think there will be much of an increase in the outside interest in the market before the election. I find a great many people who would rather wait for a while and then pay more for stocks.

"After the election I look for a great boom. Natural conditions will then begin to assert themselves, and intrinsic values will begin to be taken into consideration. And they will show themselves in the prices for securities. And when the advance, based on real conditions, begins, nobody knows how far it will go before it stops."

GOOD TIMES SURE.

Mr. John H. Scoville of Maxwell & Scoville said yesterday concerning the stock market:

"Like the rest of the hopeful ones of Wall Street, I look for very much better prices after the election. Between now and Nov. 3, I think we shall see higher prices, and I think there will be an increase in the outside interest. I find that as the election draws nearer, people are gradually becoming more and more convinced that McKinley's election is sure, and they are more and more disposed to come into the market.

"The conditions prevailing just now in the money market are operating against improvement in prices. I think that the high rates are natural, and reflect the timidity on the part of the lenders. The market is likely to stay in its present condition until the election.

"There is, undoubtedly, a great deal of money hoarded. When the political uncertainty has cleared away this must come out and afford much needed relief in financial circles. It will make money very much easier, and it will be a great factor in restoring confidence. And confidence is what is most needed.

"After the election is over, and we are sure that the silver agitation has been suppressed, I see no reason for anything but an advancing market. We shall have the most favorable conditions then, and there should be material advances in the prices of all securities. And there will be a discounting of the result, I think, before the election comes, particularly if there is any relief given to the money market."

WAITING FOR ELECTION.

Mr. L. M. Swan of Wood, Huestis & Co. said yesterday:

"A very hopeful feeling is prevalent among Wall Street men. No one doubts the election of McKinley or has any real fear as to the future. But there is an uncertainty about the whole situation that keeps people from doing or advising anything either in speculation or investments. Election day is what is most needed.

"I have no doubt as to the result. I rely on the sense and honesty of the American people. I do not see any chance of a victory for the silver party. But there is a doubt about the result that readily explains the disposition on the part of capitalists to keep their money locked up until the whole question is settled.

"Money is very tight. That is one great reason for the hesitancy. Banks are acting in a very conservative manner and people cannot get usual accommodations. That is restricting, not only investments and speculation, but all kinds of business.

"There is undoubtedly a lot of money hoarded, or, what amounts to the same thing, lying idle in banks that are not loaning it. That is one reason for expecting an immediate improvement as soon as the election is decided, for this money will all come out. It will make rates easier; it will find its way into business channels where it is badly needed, and much of it will seek investment.

"Inquiry for investment securities is better now than it was a month ago, but I do not look for much of an increase either in the investment or speculative department until the election is over. Then we will see improvement. It will be the beginning of general prosperity, and there should be material advances in the prices of securities. The immediate effect on the stock market is hard to tell, but undoubtedly the election of McKinley will be the beginning of an era of appreciation in the values of all good securities."

SOUTHERN IRON STRONG.

"During the past week there has been a good trade in small amounts, from 50 to 300 tons of Southern pig iron," says a Cincinnati correspondent. "Prices are no higher, but there is no disposition on the part of any furnace to make the slightest concession to effect sales. Much figuring is now going on, and an iron man to-day said that, in his opinion, trading would be very light until either just before the election or just after then. There would be little difficulty, it is said, to effect sales of Southern pig iron for the delivery of the first half of next year at prevailing prices, but the furnaces are not willing to do this at present."

CHICAGO STOCK SNARLS.

There promises to be a lively contest over the subject of account trading at the meeting of the Governing Committee of the new Chicago Stock Exchange to-morrow. Some of the leading brokers are opposed utterly to the continuance of the system, and this opposition is shared in by certain of the banks which have taken an interest in Stock Exchange affairs.

Those who favor the abolition of the account, point to the fact that the local Exchange is the only one in the country that has such a system; it is unknown on he New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston Exchanges. It is said that a resolution looking to its abolishment, and without providing for a substitute, will be introduced at the meeting of the Governors, and that this movement will receive strong backing. It is bound to meet with strong opposition, as there is a general feeling that the Chicago Exchange is not old enough or strong enough to succeed without some plan of trading in futures.

Several substitutes will be submitted, and there is not a majority at present pledged to any one of them. Some members of the Exchange take exception to the assumption that there will necessarily be failures and sales under the rule when the board reopens. The idea is that all open trades that can be settled at all will be disposed of before Nov. 5. Nothing could be gained by selling out a broker who is financially unable to settle, and whose available assets consist merely of his membership. An opinion exists that any sale that may take place under the rule will be in cases where brokers arbitrarily refuse to come to terms, and who stand squarely on their rights under the by-laws of the Exchange. Sales or purchases under the rule do not necessarily mean that the person for whose account the transaction is made has failed; they merely establish a difference which must be paid, and default in payment of this difference would be a "failure."

Many people think that trading will be resumed without any flurry whatever. And this is what the poets call hope.

WALL STREET TALK.

Still the fateful figures. Mr. J. Edward Addicks's office is numbered 131—showing 13, reading it either way you choose.

***

Boston investors in Burlington and Quincy have joined in a circular letter in which they advise small holders of that stock to refuse to be scared. "This is no time for nervousness," says the letter. "It is a time for confidence. The period of Burlington's greatest prosperity is right ahead."

***

During the current scare over the money market, Mr. Russell Sage has been able to make some time loans on a 12 per cent. basis.

***

Bets were made on the Stock Exchange yesterday that the Government Treasury gold reserve will be higher on election day than it is now.

***

The millionaire speculators who were forced to make private settlements in Tobacco Trust stock, and, to some extent, in Sugar Trust, are now credited with turning completely around on the latter stock, on which they are now as hopeful as last week they were hopeless.

***

Something has been heard lately of investments being made here for German account. It is now disclosed that about 50,000 shares of Reading stock have been bought here within the last week or so for shipment to Berlin.

***

Secretary George W. Ely of the Stock Exchange is in the harness again—vastly the better for his vacation.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mount Morris	100
Central National	120	National Union	193
City	500	New-Amsterdam	190
Citizens'	120	New-York	210
Columbia	175	New-York County	160
Commerce	195	Nat. B'k North Am.	127
Continental	130	Park	240
First Nat. of Stat. Is.	100	Phenix	100
Fourth National	190	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	290	Second National	425
German-American	105	Seventh National	100
Hanover	300	Shoe & Leather	90
Irving	140	State of New-York	105
Manhattan	200	Third National	100
Market & Fulton	200	United States Nat.	175
Mechanics'	180	West Side	275
Merchants'	150	Western National	110

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Oct. 19, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
143	146	20	Adams Express	145½	145½	145½	145½	..
13¾	14¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	14	14	14	14	− ¼
53	54¼	500	Am. Cotton Oil pf	53	54⅝	53	54	+2
5½	5⅝	1,737	Am. Spirits Mfg	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	− ⅛
110¾	110¾	39,618	Am. Sugar Refs	107⅝	110⅝	107⅝	110⅝	+8¼
97½	98	618	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	96½	97½	96½	97½	+1½
70⅜	71½	8,260	American Tobacco	69¾	71½	69½	71¼	+1½
13¼	13⅝	1,100	At., T. & S.F., all in.pd.	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
20⅜	20½	2,545	At., T. & S. F. pf	19½	20¼	19¼	20¼	+ ½
8	9	1,200	Bay State Gas	9½	10	8¾	9¼	+ ½
45½	46¼	100	Canada Southern	46½	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ⅛
14	14¼	210	Chesapeake & Ohio	14½	14¾	14¼	14¾	− ⅛
155	160	26	Chicago & Alton	155½	155½	155½	155½	..
70½	70⅝	14,447	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	68⅝	70⅝	68¾	70⅝	+2
61	61⅜	4,370	Chicago Gas, t. r.	59⅜	61¼	59⅜	61¼	+1⅝
70¾	70⅞	24,270	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	69⅝	70⅝	69⅝	70⅝	+1¼
98¼	99¼	800	Chi. & Northw.	98¼	98¾	98¼	99¼	+1
62¼	62⅝	4,210	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	59⅞	62¼	59⅞	62¼	+2½
25½	26½	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	26	26	26	26	+1
..	..	5	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	75	75	75	75	..
16⅜	18	1,270	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17½	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
15⅜	16	200	Col., H. V. & Tol.	16	16	16	16	+ ½
144½	145	402	Con. Gas Company	143½	143⅝	143⅜	143⅜	+1¼
122	123	157	Del. & Hudson	122½	122½	122½	122½	..
42¼	42⅜	700	Den. & Rio G. pf.	42¾	42⅝	42¼	42¼	..
26½	27	607	General Electric	26	26⅝	26	26½	+ ⅝
91	93	20	Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	..
41½	42	180	Illinois Steel Co	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ½
7	7¼	200	Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	+ ¼
25½	26½	50	Iowa Central pf	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
25	25½	1,100	Laclede Gas	25	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
65	67	200	L. E. & W. pf	65½	66	65½	66	+ ½
144	145½	125	Lake Shore	144½	144½	144½	144½	+ ½
43	43⅛	3,222	Louis. & Nash	42¼	43¼	42¼	43¼	+ ⅞
¾	1	120	L., N. A. & Chi.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2¼	3	325	L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2½	− ½
91¼	91½	5,700	Manhattan Con.	91⅝	91⅝	90⅞	91⅛	+ ⅛
94	96	110	Metropolitan Trac.	95	95	95	95	..
41	45	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	42	42	42	42	−2
53	55	310	Minnesota Iron	54½	54½	54	54	− ⅞
24	24⅜	1,410	Mo., K. & T. pf.	23¾	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+1
19⅞	20	1,000	Mo. Pacific	19	20	19	20	+1¼
17	19	100	Mobile & Ohio	18	18	18	18	− ½
159½	162	42	Morris & Essex	160	161	160	160	..
82	85	120	Nat. Lead Co. pf	84	84½	83½	84½	..
100½	101	400	New-Jersey Central	100	100½	100	100½	+1½
91	91½	226	New-York Central	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	− ⅛
7⅞	8¼	200	N. Y., S. & W.	8	8	8	8	..
14½	15¼	100	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¾
4⅝	4⅞	210	North American	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	14	106	Nor. Pac., all in. pd.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
20⅜	21¼	302	Nor. Pac. pf., all in.pd.	20⅝	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	+ ⅝
13⅜	13⅝	412	Ontario & Western	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	¾	100	Ore. Imp., t. r.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	19¾	1,410	Pacific Mail	19	19½	18⅝	19¼	+ ½
23½	23¾	15,865	P. & R., all in. pd.	23	23½	22½	23¼	+ ¼
146	147	316	Pull. Pal. Car Co	146	146	145¾	145¾	− ¼
3½	3⅞	100	St. L. Southw.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	− ¼
8¼	8¾	300	St. L. Southw. pf.	8	8½	8	8¼	+ ¼
110	111	5	St. P., Minn. & Man.	110	110	110	110	..
36⅞	37¼	100	St. P. & Omaha	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
8⅛	8¾	500	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	..
24	24⅝	1,100	Southern Railway pf.	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	22	1,370	Tenn. Coal & Iron	21¾	22⅛	21¾	22	+ ⅛
7⅛	7¼	1,830	Union Pacific, t. r.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
35	40	25	U. S. Express	35⅛	39	35⅛	36	..
9	9¼	150	U. S. Leather	9	9	9	9	..
59⅜	60	3,020	U. S. Leather pf	58½	59⅞	58½	59⅞	+1⅞
14⅞	14½	700	Wabash pf	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
83¼	83½	1,542	W. U. Tel.	83⅜	83⅝	82⅞	83⅝	+ ⅜
5½	5¾	998	Wheel. & L. E.	5⅜	5⅛	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Sales		153,308						

Silver.

65½	66	24,000	Bullion certificates	66	66	66	66	+ ⅝

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
1,000 ... 62
1,000 ... 62½
3,000 ... 62½
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s
17,500 ... 74½
6,500 ... 74½
1,000 ... 74½
Adjustment 4s
5,000 ... 36¼
4,000 ... 36⅜
2,000 ... 36¼
10,000 ... 36⅜
12,000 ... 36¼
5,000 ... 36⅜
5,000 ... 36½
6,000 ... 36⅝
10,000 ... 36¾
5,000 b3 ... 37
5,000 ... 36⅞
30,000 ... 37
15,000 ... 37½
43,000 ... 37¼
8,000 ... 37
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
13,000 ... 115
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
3,000 ... 105
Canada Southern 2d
3,000 ... 101½
Cent of N J G M 5s
5,000 ... 113¾
1,000 ... 113
Ches & O gen 4½s
15,000 ... 67½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 ... 104½
1,000 ... 105
Ches & O gen 4½s
10,000 ... 68¼
Chic, Bur & N 6s
1,000 ... 98½
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s
2,000 ... 85½
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000 ... 107¼
Chicago & Northwest, Coupon gold 7s
2,000 ... 117
Chic & N W S F 5s
3,000 ... 107
Chic & Northw, 25-year deb 5s, Registered
5,000 ... 104
Chic, R I & P ext 5s
4,000 ... 99½
5,000 s20F ... 99½
2,000 ... 99½
1,000 ... 99⅝
3,000 ... 99¾
C, St P, M & O Cons
4,000 ... 124
East Tenn, Va & Ga, Cons Gold 5s
1,000 ... 106
2,000 ... 106½
Erie 1st Mortgage
1,000 ... 104¼
Erie gen lien 3-4s
3,000 ... 58⅝
Col & Ninth Av 1st
5,000 ... 111¾
10,000 ... 112
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
3,000 ... 93
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ... 91½
Lehigh & W-B Con, assented
1,000 ... 102
1,000 ... 102½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
10,000 ... 111½
3,000 ... 112
Long Island G M 4s
4,000 ... 90
Louis & Nash Cons
5,000 s3 ... 101¾
1,000 ... 102
Lo, N A & Chic G M
2,000 ... 40
Metropolitan Elev 1st
5,000 ... 116½
Mex Int 1st 4s
5,000 ... 71¼
8,000 ... 71
Mo, Kan & East 1st
1,000 ... 88½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
1,000 ... 80½
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
10,000 ... 54
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
1,000 ... 71½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
3,000 ... 63
11,000 ... 62½
Mob & Ohio new 6s
1,000 ... 118⅜
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
3,000 ... 103
N Y, N H & H 4s, cons, deb certfs
2,000 ... 130
N Y, Ontario & West, Refunding 4s
4,000 ... 84
North Pac 1st, Reg
5,000 s3 ... 112½
North Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
1,000 ... 44¾
Ohio Southern 1st
1,000 ... 85
Ore Imp Co cons 5s, Trust Co certfs
4,000 ... 13
Oregon Short Line 6s, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ... 105¼
18,000 ... 105½
Ore S L & U N Con, Trust Co certfs
20,000 ... 62
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
36,000 ... 74⅝
8,000 ... 74⅜
18,000 ... 74⅜
10,000 ... 74¾
Penn Co 4½s, Reg
1,000 ... 109½
Phil & R 1st Pref inc, Tr Co certfs, all installments paid
4,000 ... 40½
25,000 ... 40⅝
15,000 ... 40½
5,000 ... 40¾
2d Pref Inc, Tr Co certfs, all installments paid
18,000 ... 28¾
5,000 ... 29
3d Pref Inc, Tr Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000 ... 27⅜
3,000 ... 27½
10,000 ... 27⅝
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A
4,000 s20F ... 105
Pitts & West 1st
3,000 ... 70
Rich & Dan 6s
2,000 ... 117
Rio Grande West 1st
6,000 ... 68½
Roch & Pitts Cons
1,000 ... 117
St L & San Fran 2d, Class B
1,000 ... 112½
Class C
1,000 ... 112½
St L & S F G M 5s
6,000 ... 92
St L, Van & T H 1st
5,000 ... 101⅝
San An & Ar P 4s
2,000 ... 52
Scioto Val & N E 4s
3,000 ... 80
South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated
11,000 ... 86¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
4,000 ... 83½
Tex & N O Cons 5s
10,000 ... 94
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
4,000 ... 80½
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
1,000 ... 105
Union Pac Ext, S F 8s
3,000 ... 78
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 ... 104½
4,000 ... 103⅞
39,000 ... 104
Wabash Deb, Series B
9,000 ... 20½
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000 ... 103½
Registered
1,000 ... 108
Wiscon Cen Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
4,000 ... 32

Total sales ... $731,000

Bid and Asked Stock Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in wh ich there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Alb. & Sus	175	..	*D., S. S. & A. pf.	..	12	Norfolk Southern.	64	70
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	55	60	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	92½	95	Nor. & West., all in. pd.	9¾	10¼
Am. Coal	111	123	Erie	13½	14⅛	Ohio Southern	..	10
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	15½	15⅝	Erie 1st pf.	31	32	Ontario Mining	9	11
Am. Express	108	111	Erie 2d pf.	18¾	20	Ore. R. & N., all in. paid	17	24
Am. T. & C.	..	91	Ev. & T. H.	26	..	Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. pd.	12½	15
Ann Arbor	7	8½	Ev. & T. H. pf.	39	..	Penn. Coal	300	..
Ann Arbor pf.	17½	20	Erie T. & T.	58½	60	Peo. & East	4	5
Am. Tob. pf.	94	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	115	120	Peo., D. & E.	1⅜	2
At. & Pac	¼	½	G. R. & W., t. r.	..	½	Pitts. & West. pf.	..	15
Balt. & Ohio	13½	15	Homestake	34½	..	P., C. & St. L.	12	12½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	8	Joliet & Chicago	155	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	44	50
Brook. Un. Gas	85	90	Kan. & Mich.	5	8	P. F. W. & C.	159	..
Boston A. L. pf.	100	105	Keok. & D. M.	1½	3	Quicksilver	1	2
*Brooklyn R. T.	19½	..	K. & D. M. pf.	10	13	Quicksilver pf.	..	15
Brunswick Co.	⅞	1⅛	Laclede Gas pf.	..	80	Rens. & Sar.	175	185
Buff., R. & P.	11	25	L. E. & W.	14⅜	15¼	Rome, W. & O.	111½	114
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	55	Long Island	62	67	St. J. & G. I.	..	⅝
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	..	Mah. Coal R.	100	112	St. P. & Duluth	18	20
Canadian Pac.	56	57½	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	112	St. P. & D. pf.	78	85
Cedar F. & M.	..	3	Man. Beach	5	10	St. P. & D. 2d pf.	92	121
Central Pacific	13½	14½	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	Southern Pacific	118	121
Chicago G. W.	5	..	Mexican Central	7½	9	Southern Pacific	12½	14½
Chi., Kit. pf.	165	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	⅝	1½	Texas Pacific	6⅞	7¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	37½	47½	Mich. Central	88	92	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	89	96	Minn. & St. L.	15	16	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
C. & N. W. pf.	142	144	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75	U. P., D. & G.	3½	4½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	..	124	Mo., K. & T.	10½	11	U. S. Cord., t. r.	4½	6
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Nat. Lin. Oil	13

ury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government, on the 19th day of October, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$115,330,991
Gold bullion	45,577,895
Total	$160,917,887
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,717,559
Balance	*$122,200,328
Standard silver dollars	$370,275,425
Silver bullion	746,258
Total	$371,021,683
Net outstanding silver certificates	356,724,276
Balance	14,297,407
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$11,225,862
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	112,608,418
Total	$123,924,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	123,924,280
United States notes	94,412,004
Net outstanding currency certificates	38,085,000
Balance	56,327,004
Treasury notes of 1890	$37,277,151
National bank notes	12,739,595
Fractional silver coin	14,770,081
Fractional currency	40
Minor coin	1,224,773
Deposits in National banks	16,458,346
Bonds and interest paid	5,346,295
Total	$87,816,284
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,833,928
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,919,147
Disbursing officers' balances	25,354,877
Post Office Department account	3,332,638
Miscellaneous items	1,703,507
Total	$43,144,100
Balance	44,672,184
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$237,496,923

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$363,103	$6,406,807	$42,267,549
Internal revenue	648,317	8,046,694	45,969,702
Miscellaneous	873,389	1,518,897	6,890,497
Total	$1,884,810	$15,972,199	$95,147,749

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$236,000	$5,704,000	$35,927,585
War	213,000	2,399,000	16,985,043
Navy	200 000	2,483,000	11,595,443
Indians	6,000	433,000	3,826,814
Pensions	452,3.0	6,289,000	43,271,790
Interest	174,000	4,971,000	15,042,008
Total	$1,341,000	$22,279,000	$126,648,679
Excess of receipts over expenditures	543,810	†6,306,800	†31,500,930

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	....	$33,750	$492,200
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$18,420	416,823	2,131,527

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$466,047,170	$54,100,270	$544,757,452
This fiscal yr.	35,368,202	4,061,969	39,430,171
This month	3,638,120	1,017,757	4,655,877
This day	274,927	103,876	378,805

*Net gold bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act of July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $648,317; from customs, $363,105, and miscellaneous, $873,389.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $263,975.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mint and Treasury offices for the week ending Oct. 17 was $894,563, and for the corresponding period last year was $1,282,485. The shipment of fractional silver coin from Oct. 1 to Oct. 17 aggregated $869,874.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.15	.14
Belcher	.62	.60
Best & Belcher	1.00	1.00
Bodie Consolidated	.64	.56
Bulwer	.48	.45
Challar	2.25	2.25
Consolidated Cal. & Va	1.75	1.75
Crown Point	.51	.53
Gould & Curry	.80	.79
Hale & Norcross	1.45	1.45
Mexican	.49	.48
Mono	.18	..
Ophir	1.25	1.30
Potosi	.68	.70
Savage	.79	.79
Sierra Nevada	.70	.70
Union Consolidated	.59	.56
Utah	.12	.10
Yellow Jacket	.55	.60

*Asked.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY SECURITIES.

WHEREAS, The Lombard Investment Company, a corporation of the State of Kansas, heretofore, to wit on or about and under date of July 1st, 1889, made and entered into a certain agreement or indenture of trust with the New-York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, wherein and whereby it was provided that there should be deposited with the said New-York Security and Trust Company certain securities as collateral security for the debentures to be issued by the Lombard Investment Company, and

WHEREAS, The said Lombard Investment Company, a corporation of the State of Missouri, has succeeded to all the rights, obligations, and liabilities of the said Lombard Investment Company of the State of Kansas, and

WHEREAS, In said indenture, or agreement of trust, it is among other things provided that in case default should be made by the said Lombard Investment Company in the payment of interest upon any of said debentures and said default should continue for thirty days, or if default should be made in the payment of the principal when due, the said Trustee, at the request of any holder of said debentures or debenture, shall proceed to collect and receive moneys applicable to its hands pledged for the payment of same, in the best manner possible for all persons interested in said trust; the proceeds of such sale to be applied pro rata to the payment of said debentures, and

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said debentures issued under said agreement, and the same has continued for thirty days and longer, and now continues, and

WHEREAS, Holders of the debentures issued under said trust agreement have requested and directed that the securities pledged under said agreement as security for said debentures be sold,

NOW, THEREFORE, The New-York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, hereby gives notice that on the 26th day of October, 1896, at the Real Estate Exchange and Salesrooms, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock noon thereof, it will proceed to sell at public auction the securities pledged with it under said agreement, including any real estate which has been acquired by said Trustee under said trust agreement. If all of said securities are not sold on that day, said sale shall continue at the same place and at the same hour from day to day, until completed.

Lists of the securities can be seen upon application at the office of the New-York Security and Trust Company, Number 44 Wall Street, New-York City, where full explanations and information will be given with regard to said securities and the terms of sale.—Dated New-York, October 1st, 1896.

NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, Counsel.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21ST,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
For account of whom it may concern:
$45 Insulated Railway Joints, also patent of the United States, No. 551,688, dated Dec. 17, 1895, for Improvements in Railway Rails and connections, known as the Neafie Insulated Railway Joint.)
200 shs. The New-York Biscuit Co., (Hypd.)
100 shs. The Diamond Match Co., (Hypd.)
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
15 shs. 84 Avenue R. R. Co.
12 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
$1,000 N. Y., Providence & Boston R. R. first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 1890.
20 shs. Joseph Schneible Co., Elizabeth, N. J., (Hypd.)
10 shs. 17th Ward Bank of Brooklyn (Hypd.)
350 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
50 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Henry W. Donald, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real-Estate Exchange and Auction
59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1 membership New-York Produce Exchange.
$225,000 The Forest City & Sioux City R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, $500 each, due July 1, 1915, interest Jan. 1 and July 1. (Hypothecated.)
$3,000 Pittsburgh & Western R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1917.
Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on deposits, 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New-York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds,
General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the interests of Bondholders, and have filed the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, dated October 10th, 1896.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on or before November 30th, 1896.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities.

Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
HERBERT B. TURNER, } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
New-York, October 10th, 1896.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Preferred and Common Stock:

Under an agreement between Frederic P. Olcott, Henry W. Poor, and Henry C. Rouse, Bondholders' Committee, and a syndicate which is to furnish cash necessary for the purposes of the Committee, holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company have the right to subscribe for new Common Stock of a proposed new corporation, upon the following terms: Preferred stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to their holdings of old Preferred Stock, at $7.50 a share, payable in cash, and to receive in addition new Preferred Stock for such cash payment. Common stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to one-third of their holdings of old Common Stock upon payment of $7.50 in cash on each share of the new Common Stock, receiving with each subscription in addition new Preferred Stock equal to the amount of cash paid.

Stockholders electing to avail of the privilege of subscription may deposit with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York their certificates, duly indorsed, on or before November 30th, 1896, in exchange for receipts, under an agreement between the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York and the syndicate, dated October 10th, 1896, to which reference is hereby made.

Due notice will be given by advertisement and otherwise of the time when cash payments will be required.

New-York, October 10th, 1896.
Central Trust Company of New-York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage 5% Bonds
OF THE
Terre Haute & Peoria R. R. Co.
GUARANTEED BY THE
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.

More than a **MAJORITY** of the above mentioned bonds having been deposited under a bondholders' prospective agreement wherein the undersigned are named as committee, the holders of bonds not already deposited are requested to deposit the same with New-York Security & Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New-York City, or with Messrs. Drexel & Company, Philadelphia, **ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 1, 1896,** in order to participate in the benefits of the agreement. Negotiable certificates will be issued in exchange for bonds. Copies of the agreement may be seen on application to either the Trust Company or Messrs. Drexel & Company, or to any member of the committee.

New-York, October 15, 1896.
MARK T. COX, Chairman,
Of Robert Winthrop & Co.
JAMES A. BLAIR, } Committee.
Of Blair & Co.
JAMES W. PAUL, Jr.,
Of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel,
40 Wall Street, New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Consolidated Mtge. Bonds
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

The undersigned Committee now represent more than a majority of bonds, deposited under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement with the Central Trust Company of New-York and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

Additional deposits will be received during the period named in the agreement.

Charles Parsons, 15 Broad St., New-York.
William Lummis, 40 Wall St., New-York.
Thomas Denny, Jr., 62 Cedar St., New-York.
Charles R. Batt, Nat. Security Bank, Boston.
Philip V. H. Ely, 28 State St., Boston.
Swayne & Swayne, Counsel, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ST. PAUL & NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company, adopted at a meeting held in the City of St. Paul, State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of September, 1896, a special meeting of the stockholders of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company will be held in the City of St. Paul, State of Minnesota, on the 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1896, and that the business to be transacted at said meeting will be to pass on a proposed sale of all the railway, land grant, and other property of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company to the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and the terms of such sale, if a sale shall be decided upon.—Dated 17th day of October, 1896. CHARLES F. COANDY, Secretary St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner of Greene and Grand Streets, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, the 12th day of November, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The transfer books of the company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Oct. 12, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Nov. 13, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM C. LANE, Secretary.
Jersey City, Oct. 5, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE
ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.
Jackson, Miss., September 24th, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing years and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 3d to November 3d, 1896.

By order of the Board.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, corner Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 5th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, November 26th, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 10th, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-ORLEANS PACIFIC EASTERN RAILROAD CO.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, November 4th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 3d, 1896.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago R'y Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon on Nov. 1, 1896, and will open Nov. 2, 1896, at 10 A. M. E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1896.

HENRY R. WORTHINGTON,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1896.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Nov. 1 prox. The transfer books will be closed from Oct. 24 to Nov. 2. THEO. F. MILLER, Sec'y and Treas.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1896, and will open Nov. 2 at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL, Oct. 17th, 1896. Sec'y Southern R'y Co.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1896.
The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Nov. 2, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 3, 1896. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

OFFICE ONTARIO SILVER MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.
New-York, Oct. 19, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 207.
A dividend of TEN (10) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency, in New-York, on the 31st inst.
Transfer books close on the 24th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

The Transfer Books of the Registered First Consolidated 5 per cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Tuesday, October 27th, 1896, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest due Nov. 1, 1896, and will open Nov. 2, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 13, 1896.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY,
Corner of Church and Worth Streets, N. Y.
Oct. 20, 1896.
The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid November 1.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Oct. 22, and reopen at 10 A. M., Nov. 4.
D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Estimates for the removal of the piers at the foot of Jane and Horatio Streets, North River, under contract No. 551, and for the removal of the pier and appurtenances at the foot of West Twelfth Street, North River, under contract No. 552, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, October 30, 1896. For full particulars, see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—The Department of Docks will sell at public auction on the premises, October 28, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers, two buildings on the northeasterly corner of West 11th Street and 18th Avenue. For full particulars, see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers, will sell at public auction Oct. 21, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, the right to fill in between West Fifty-first and Fifty-third Streets, North River. For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $16,046,590.70 OF 3½% Gold Bonds OF THE City of New-York.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until

Monday, the 9th Day of November, 1896 AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

when they will be publicly opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or such of them as shall attend, as provided by law, for the whole or a part of the following-described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, to wit:

$400,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

1,925,141.37 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

102,849.33 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SANITARY IMPROVEMENT SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

158,600.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR NEW GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS FOR THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

85,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF AWARDS, COSTS, CHARGES AND EXPENSES CERTIFIED BY THE CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION. Principal payable November 1st, 1911. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

600,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

300,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

250,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE WEST WING OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

175,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, PARKWAYS, AND DRIVES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

100,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING ROADS, STREETS, AND AVENUES IN THE TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

1,000,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "DOCK BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1927. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

7,000,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF BONDS AND STOCK MATURING IN THE YEAR 1898. Principal payable November 1st, 1922. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

1,200,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF STATE TAXES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE INSANE. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

2,750,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS ADDITIONAL WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable October 1st, 1915. Interest payable April 1st and October 1st. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND THE INTEREST ON THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS AND STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—Office Chief Commissary, Governor's Island, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their Wharf, Commissary, N. Y., following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., Oct. 22, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof, during six months commencing Jan. 1, 1897, viz.: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Key West Barracks, Fla.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kenebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y., and Willets Point, N. Y. Proposals will also be received stating price at which contractor will deliver to commissary fresh beef, to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50° Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject in whole or in part any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened Oct. 22, 1896," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. C. A. WOODRUFF, Major, Chief Comm.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1,101 D. S. MORgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y., October 15th, 1896.—Sealed proposals for 12,500 feet of Breakwater extension and for sand-catch pier extension, at Buffalo, N. Y., under continuous contract, will be received here until 11 A. M. November 30th, 1896, and then opened. Specifications and information furnished on application. T. W. SYMONS, Major, Engrs.

Other Proposals on Page 12.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.86¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.33½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23½
Cotton, middling	7 15-16
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.11
Iron, No. 1 foundry	$12.00
Lead	2.72½
Copper, lake ingot	10.65
Minnesota Patent flour	4.50
Lard, prime	4.80
Molasses, O K prime	.29
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.04⅞
Talow, prime	.03¾
Pork, mess	3.62½
Beef, hams	16.50
Beef, family	8.62½
Sugar, granulated	.04¼

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was firmer; No. 2 Spring wheat, 75@78½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72@79c; No. 2 red, 78¼@81¼c; No. 2 corn, 25¼@26¼c; No. 2 oats, 18¼@19¼c; No. 2 rye, 40¼@41c; No. 2 barley, 37c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 75@78c; prime timothy seed, $2.65, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $7.15@7.20; lard, per 100 lb, $4.30@4.32½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $3.70@3.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4@4.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.25@4.37½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $4.95; granulated, $4.32; standard A, $4.09; linseed oil, raw, 31c; boiled, 33c.

COTTON.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing.	Sat. Last Night.	Last Yr.
October	7.71	7.71	7.57	7.57@7.58	7.55	8.20
November	7.73	7.73	7.60	7.60@7.61	7.58	8.20
December	7.90	7.92	7.78	7.79@7.80	7.76	8.23
January	8.01	8.04	7.90	7.91@7.92	7.88	8.30
February	8.11	8.11	7.97	7.96@7.97	7.93	8.35
March	8.15	8.16	8.00	8.01@8.02	7.98	8.40
April	8.19	8.19	8.14	8.05@8.06	8.02	8.44
May	8.20	8.20	8.08	8.09@8.10	8.06	8.50
June	8.28	8.24	8.13	8.12@8.13	8.10	8.54

The market closed steady at 1 to 3 points advance. Transferable notices, 760 bales; total sales, 201,500 bales; total net receipts, 65,183 bales; thus far this week, 117,729 bales; stock, 1,029,400 bales.

Spot cotton quiet; unchanged. Middling uplands, 7 15-16c; middling Gulf, 8 3-16c; sales, 2,957 bales, including 2,900 contract and 57 spinning.

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 3,000 bales, all American; middling uplands, 4½d; futures steady, 2-64d@3-64d advance; closed quiet and steady, 3½ to 4½ points net advance; January-February, 411½s; February-March, 411½s; March-April, 411½s; April-May, 412s; May-June, 412½b; June-July, 413½s; July-August, 414s; October, 419½s; October-November, 415½b; November-December, 413s; December-January, 412s.

Manchester—Yarns and cloths dull.

GALVESTON, Oct. 19.—Cotton easy; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 11-16c; net receipts, 18,084 bales; gross receipts, 18,684 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 14,034 bales; to the Continent, 5,258 bales; coastwise, 1,649 bales; sales, 185 bales; stock, 223,251 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—Cotton firm; good middling, 7⅝c; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6 3-16c; net receipts, 21,077 bales; gross receipts, 21,593 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,300 bales; coastwise, 252 bales; sales, 11,300 bales; stock, 291,947 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 6,340 bales; ex

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 1.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 18 to Lock No. 19.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,900; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $20,300; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $29,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 18 to Lock No. 19." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 2.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office, in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 19 to Lock No. 20.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $2,900; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $20,300; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $29,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal, from Lock No. 20 to Lock No. 21." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 3.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 21 to Lock No. 25.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $1,650; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract $11,550; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $16,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope: "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 25 to Lock No. 29." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 4.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 28 to Lock No. 29.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,500; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $31,500; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $45,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 28 to Lock No. 33." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 5.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 32 to Lock No. 33.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $3,800; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $23,100; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $38,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 33 to Lock No. 34." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 6.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 34 to Lock No. 35.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,500; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $34,300; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $50,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 34 to Lock No. 35." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 7.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie Canal from Lock No. 42 to Lock No. 44.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,500; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $34,300; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $50,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Champlain Canal, between Lock No. 6 and Lock No. 7." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 8.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Champlain Canal, from a point 200 feet south of the Waterford side cut, to Lock No. 5.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $3,800; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $23,100; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $38,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposals for the Improvement of the Champlain Canal, between Lock No. 6 and Lock No. 7." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 9.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Champlain Canal, between Lock No. 6 and Lock No. 7.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done, and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,500; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $34,300; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $50,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Champlain Canal, between Lock No. 6 and Lock No. 7." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 10.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Champlain Canal from Lock No. 15 to Lock No. 16.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,500; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $34,300; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $50,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Champlain Canal, between Lock No. 15 and Lock No. 16." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 12.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie canal, from Lock No. 22 to Bridge No. 55.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,250; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $29,750; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $42,500. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie canal, from Lock No. 15 to Lock No. 16." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

IMPROVEMENT OF ERIE CANAL, EASTERN DIVISION—Contract No. 13.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—Notice to Contractors—Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., October 17th, 1896.

Pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, and Chapter 794, Laws of 1896, sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works, at his office in Albany, N. Y., until Monday, November 2nd, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the improvement of the Erie canal, from Lock No. 44 to Lock No. 45.

Plans, specifications, notices, and form of contract may be seen from the date of publication of this notice to the date fixed for the receipt of proposals, at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, in Albany, N. Y., and at the office of Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Syracuse, N. Y., and at the office of R. G. Lay, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, in Rochester, N. Y.

REQUIREMENTS.—In the selection of cements to be used in the said work, those manufactured in this State will be given the preference, provided they satisfactorily pass the tests called for by the specifications.

In case any questions shall arise in relation to the accuracy of the cement tests as provided in the specifications for this work, the Superintendent of Public Works may require that said tests shall be repeated in the presence of and under the supervision of agents or experts employed by him to enable him to settle the questions thus raised.

The Superintendent of Public Works will require that all prices which shall be agreed upon between the contractor and resident engineer as compensation for materials and work furnished and done and for which no prices are fixed in the contract, shall be submitted to him for approval or rejection. The location and extent of all borrow pits and spoil banks, proposed to be appropriated outside of the present canal appropriation lines, must be determined by the Superintendent of Public Works before the resident engineer shall direct that materials shall be taken therefrom or deposited thereon.

The delivery of all materials and all other work must progress in such order, at such times, and at such rates of speed as shall be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Public Works, as is contemplated by Chapter 794 of the Laws of 1896.

The Superintendent of Public Works will employ Inspectors to represent his department in and during the prosecution of the said work, and the orders and requirements of said Inspectors must be observed by the contractor, and said Inspectors must be furnished with every needed or required facility for the inspection of all materials and work under the contract.

This notice will be publicly exhibited at the letting of said work, and will be attached to and become a part of any contract which may be executed by the Superintendent of Public Works for said work, and shall have the same binding effect as any other part or portion thereof.

Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution, of the City of New-York or Albany, issued by a National or State bank in good credit within the State, payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works, for the amount expressed below as required to be deposited with bid for the proposed work. The amount of deposit with bid for the same will be $4,900; and will be retained as a part of the security until the completion of the work; the amount of labor bond required on execution of contract, $34,300; the amount of bond for the faithful performance of contract, on execution of contract, $50,000. All proposals for the above work must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, at Albany, N. Y., and must be indorsed on envelope, "Proposal for the Improvement of the Erie canal, from Lock No. 44 to Lock No. 45." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

GEO. W. ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE OF THE CHESTER AND Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad.—The State of South Carolina, County of Chester.—In the Court of Common Pleas.—JOHN J. McLURE and ISAAC D. WITHERSPOON, as Trustees, plaintiffs, vs. THE CHESTER AND LENOIR NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD COMPANY and R. S. DESPORTES, defendants.

The State of North Carolina, County of Catawba.—In the Superior Court.—JOHN J. McLURE and ISAAC D. WITHERSPOON, as Trustees, plaintiffs, vs. THE CHESTER AND LENOIR NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.

Pursuant to the two decrees made herein, the one by Judge Gary 23d June, 1896, and the other by Judge Norwood 4th